

Jan Deharval

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34755

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Alycia Berman Examiner #: 710457 Date: 02/04/01
Art Unit: 1619 Phone Number 308-4638 Serial Number: 09/469530
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 3DD6 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL
3B19

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: See attached

Inventors (please provide full names): See attached

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 12/22/99

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

- 1.) Extract of (clover or hop or ^{lady's} (ladies) (w) mantle) or sage or liquorice or trifolium or humulus or alchemilla or licorice or glycyrrhiza or salvia); and
- 2.) bignoniaceae or bignonia or ~~campis~~ campsis or catalpa or catawba or (indian bean) or (trumpet creeper) or (cow itch) or (cross vine) or (trumpet flower) or bigelia; and
- 3.) (soy or soja or soybean or glycine) (p) extract; and
- 4.) [adhesive or [acrylic or polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol] (3a) copolymer] or (Utrez 10) or (UCON 75.4 450) or [thickener or ~~chitin~~ chitin or thickening] or [surfactant or (surface (w) active) or emulsifier or emulsifying or tween or span or pluronic or sorbitan] or [solvent or ethoxydiglycol or transester] or [binder or binding or (hydrolysed wheat gluten)] or [vegetable tensor LIB] or [perfume or fragrance or antiseptic or antibacterial or ~~per~~ preservative or antioxidant]. Try to find one

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Date Searcher Picked Up: 2/26
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From each bracketed group of #4. Thanks.



Plants of the Bignoniaceae Family



Campsis radicans (Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Vine)
Catalpa bungei (Beijing Catalpa, Manchurian Catalpa)
Chilopsis linearis (Desert Willow, Desert Catalpa)
Chitalpa tashkentensis (Chitalpa)
Clytostoma callistegioides (Violet Trumpet Vine)
Jacaranda jasminoides
Jacaranda mimosifolia (Blue Jacaranda)
Macfadyena unguis-cati (Cat's Claw)
Pandorea jasminoides (Bower Vine)
Parmentiera edulis (Guajilote, Cuachilote)
Podranea ricasoliana (Pink Trumpet Vine)
Saritaea magnifica
Tecoma stans (Yellow Bells, Yellow Trumpet Flowers)
Tecomaria capensis (Cape Honeysuckle)



Philippe and Sura's Home Page

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L5 2 S E3
L6 9 S L4,L5

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=> d all tot 13

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2001:4135 HCAPLUS
DN 134:46638
TI Oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions
IN Laimay, Francois; **Dampeirou, Christian**; Rodriguez, Corinne
PA Laboratoires Lavipharm, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 10 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM C11B001-00
 ICS C11B001-10; A61K007-02
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2792328	A1	20001020	FR 1999-4920	19990419
AB	An oily material comprising vegetable lipids and paraffinic hydrocarbons, e.g. isohexadecane, are prep'd. for use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. A paste rich in neutral lipids was extd. from gluten, dried, and lyophilized. Lipowheat (a vegetable lipid) was mixed with Arlamol HD (isohexadecane) and stirred to obtain an oily material.				
ST	oil lipid paraffin hydrocarbon cosmetic pharmaceutical				
IT	Cosmetics (emulsions; oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Cosmetics (makeups; oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Cosmetics (mousses; oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Lipids, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (neutral; oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Cosmetics Drug delivery systems (oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Alkanes, biological studies Ceramides Cerebrosides Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies Glycolipids Phospholipids, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (wheat germ, liopwheat; oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	60908-77-2, Isohexadecane 109485-61-2, Arlamol HD RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oily material comprising paraffinic hydrocarbons and vegetable lipids, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
L3	ANSWER 2 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS				
AN	2001:4134 HCAPLUS				
DN	134:46637				
TI	Stable viscous material, its preparation, and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions				
IN	Laimay, Francois; Dampeirou, Christian; Rodriguez, Corinne				
PA	Laboratoires Lavipharm, Fr.				
SO	Fr. Demande, 13 pp. CODEN: FRXXBL				
DT	Patent				
LA	French				
IC	ICM C11B001-00 ICS A61K007-48; A61K009-00; A61P017-00				
CC	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics) Section cross-reference(s): 63				

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2792327	A1	20001020	FR 1999-4918	19990419
AB	A stable viscous material comprising vegetable lipids and neutral oil are prepd. for use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. A paste rich in vegetable lipids was extd. from gluten, dried, and lyophilized. Lipowheat (a vegetable lipid) was mixed with Nexbase 2006 (a synthetic oligomeric polyolefin) and stirred to obtain a stable gel.				
ST	viscous liq neutral oil cosmetic pharmaceutical				
IT	Allergy (atopy; stable viscous material, its prepn., and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Cosmetics (emulsions; stable viscous material, its prepn., and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Cosmetics (gels; stable viscous material, its prepn., and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Cosmetics Drug delivery systems Gelation agents Viscous materials (stable viscous material, its prepn., and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	Ceramides Cerebrosides Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies Glycolipids Lipids, biological studies Phospholipids, biological studies Polyolefins RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (stable viscous material, its prepn., and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	25189-70-2, Poly-1-decene RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (Nexbase 2006; stable viscous material, its prepn., and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
IT	313258-61-6 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (stable viscous material, its prepn., and its use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns.)				
L3	ANSWER 3 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS				
AN	2001:4133 HCAPLUS				
DN	134:46636				
TI	Emulsifying agent, its preparation method, and its use for preparing cosmetic, dermatological, or pharmacological compositions				
IN	Laimay, Francois; Dampeirou, Christian ; Rodriguez, Corinne				
PA	Laboratoires Lavipharm, Fr.				
SO	Fr. Demande, 13 pp. CODEN: FRXXBL				
DT	Patent				
LA	French				
IC	ICM B01F017-56 ICS B01F003-08; A61K009-10; A61P017-00				
CC	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics) Section cross-reference(s): 63				

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2792222	A1	20001020	FR 1999-4919	19990419

AB An emulsifying agents comprising vegetable lipids and polyholoside such as fucose-contg. polysaccharides are prepd. for use in cosmetic, dermatol., or pharmacol. compns. A paste rich in vegetable lipids was extd. from gluten, dried, and lyophilized. An oil-in-water emulsion contained Lanett O 1.5, Arlamol Hd 3, Arlamol E 2.075, an emulsifier (comprising Lipowheat 0.-5-10 and Fucogel 90-99.5%) 7, Ultrez-10 0.3, Germaben II 0.7, DC-1401 1.32, sodium hydroxide q.s., and water q.s. 100%.

ST emulsifier vegetable lipid polyholoside cosmetic pharmacol

IT Cosmetics

Drug delivery systems

Emulsifying agents

(emulsifying agent, its prepn. method, and its use for prepg. cosmetic, dermatol., or pharmacol. compns.)

IT Ceramides

Cerebrosides

Glycolipids

Phospholipids, biological studies

Polysaccharides, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(emulsifying agent, its prepn. method, and its use for prepg. cosmetic, dermatol., or pharmacol. compns.)

IT Cosmetics

(emulsions; emulsifying agent, its prepn. method, and its use for prepg. cosmetic, dermatol., or pharmacol. compns.)

IT Lipids, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(polar; emulsifying agent, its prepn. method, and its use for prepg. cosmetic, dermatol., or pharmacol. compns.)

IT 313217-33-3, Fucogel 100 PP

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(emulsifying agent, its prepn. method, and its use for prepg. cosmetic, dermatol., or pharmacol. compns.)

IT 2438-80-4, Fucose

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(polysaccharides contg.; emulsifying agent, its prepn. method, and its use for prepg. cosmetic, dermatol., or pharmacol. compns.)

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:2060 HCAPLUS

DN 134:32757

TI Base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for the preparation of cosmetic compositions

IN Laimay, Francois; **Dampeirou, Christian**; Rodriguez, Corinne

PA Laboratoires Lavipharm, Fr.

SO Fr. Demande, 11 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

IC ICM A61K007-075

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2792193	A1	20001020	FR 1999-4917	19990419
AB	Base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for the prepn. of hair and skin cosmetic compns. are claimed. A paste rich in vegetable lipids was prepd. from gluten, dried, and lyophilized. A shampoo contained Germaben II 0.7, Lipowheat dispersion 21.5, Miracare 2MCASE 20, Proteol OAT 6, Comperlan LS 0.8, Antil 171 2, sodium chloride 2, glucamate DOE 2.07, and water q.s. 100%.				
ST	cosmetic shampoo vegetable lipid surfactant gluten				
IT	Surfactants				

(amphoteric; base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

IT Surfactants
(anionic; base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

IT Shampoos
Surfactants
(base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

IT Ceramides
Cerebrosides
Glycolipids
Lipids, biological studies
Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

IT Hair preparations
(creams; base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

IT Cosmetics
(lotions; base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

IT Cosmetics
(makeup removers; base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

IT 107-36-8D, acyl derivs. 9004-82-4, Sodiumlaurylether sulfate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(base material comprising vegetable lipids and surfactants for prepn. of cosmetic compns.)

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:456853 HCAPLUS

DN 133:79040

TI Cosmetic composition with depigmenting activity containing hydroxy acids and vegetable extracts

IN **Dampeirou, Christian**

PA C3D S.a r.l., Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

IC ICM A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000038648	A1	20000706	WO 1999-FR3306	19991229
	W: BR, CN, ID, IL, IN, JP, LK, SG, US, ZA				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2787711	A1	20000630	FR 1998-16576	19981229
PRAI	FR 1998-16576		19981229		
AB	A cosmetic c compn. with depigmenting activity consist of: a mixt. (a) comprising maltol or one of its derivs.; at least an .alpha.-hydroxylated acid, except ascorbic acid, or one of its derivs.; at least an active constituent (b) of a vegetable ext. of at least a plant rich in phenols. The invention is useful in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. A cosmetic gel contained glycolic acid 15, maltol 3, sodium edetate 0.5, plant exts. 22.9, cetyl alc. 35, propylene glycol 6, glycerin 3.5, triethanolamine 1,				

carbomer 0.5, preservatives 0.15, and fragrance 0.15%.

ST cosmetic depigmentation hydroxy acid vegetable ext

IT Aloe ferox
 Bearberry
 Birch (Betula)
 Calluna
 Chamomile
 Citrus
 Corn
 Cucumber (Cucumis sativus)
 Eclipta alba
 Elder (Sambucus)
 Ginkgo biloba
 Ginseng (Panax)
 Grapefruit
 Hop (Humulus)
 Laminaria
 Lettuce (Lactuca sativa)
 Licorice (Glycyrrhiza)
 Linden (Tilia)
 Rose (Rosa multiflora)
 Sage (Salvia)
 Scutellaria
 Soybean (Glycine max)
 Strawberry
 (cosmetic compn. with depigmenting activity contg. hydroxy acids and vegetable exts.)

IT Ceramides
 Phenols, biological studies
 Tannins
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic compn. with depigmenting activity contg. hydroxy acids and vegetable exts.)

IT Cosmetics
 (creams; cosmetic compn. with depigmenting activity contg. hydroxy acids and vegetable exts.)

IT Cosmetics
 (gels; cosmetic compn. with depigmenting activity contg. hydroxy acids and vegetable exts.)

IT Skin, disease
 (pigmentation; cosmetic compn. with depigmenting activity contg. hydroxy acids and vegetable exts.)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 118-71-8, Maltol 331-39-5 1073-96-7, 5-Hydroxymaltol 2308-51-2, 3-Hydroxykojic acid 6915-15-7, Malic acid 164178-02-3, 5-Hydroxy-2-hydroxymethyl-.gamma.-pyrone
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic compn. with depigmenting activity contg. hydroxy acids and vegetable exts.)

RE.CNT 7

RE

(1) C 3 D; WO 9702807 A 1997 HCAPLUS
 (2) Gattefosse; FR 2745179 A 1997 HCAPLUS
 (3) Mary, K; WO 9858628 A 1998 HCAPLUS
 (4) Nippon Flour Mills; JP 09315960 A 1997 HCAPLUS
 (5) Sansho, S; EP 0422466 A 1991 HCAPLUS
 (6) Yakurigaku, C; JP 59157009 A 1984 HCAPLUS
 (7) Yakurigaku, C; JP 61197506 A 1986 HCAPLUS

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:47116 HCAPLUS

TI Novel high viscosity cosmetic compositions to be applied on the skin

IN Serin, Frederic; Dampeirou, Christian

PA C3d S.A.R.L., Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000002531	A1	20000120	WO 1999-FR1695	19990709
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRAI FR 1998-8917 19980710

AB The invention concerns the field of cosmetics and more particularly compositions for a woman's bust beauty care. It concerns high viscosity cosmetic compositions to be applied on the skin directly or indirectly via a piece of adhesive fabric fixed on a woman's apparel element. The invention is characterised in that the compositions contain one or several plant extracts with oestrogen activity and a *Kigelia africana* or *Kigelia pinnata* plant extract in a toxicologically harmless non-allergenic viscous excipient. The invention is useful for beauty cultu

RE.CNT 6

RE

- (1) Greentech Sa; FR 2759910 A 1998
- (2) Grollier, J; US 4459285 A 1984
- (3) Hoffmann-La Roche, F; DE 2417071 A 1974 HCAPLUS
- (4) Huffstutler, M; US 5466455 A 1995
- (5) Ilan, B; EP 0201956 A 1986 HCAPLUS
- (6) Otto; ZA 7404706 A 1976

*For these references
see pages 17-22*

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1997:267030 HCAPLUS
 DN 126:255278
 TI Cosmetics containing hydroxycarboxylic acids and plant extracts
 IN **Dampeirou, Christian**
 PA C3d Sarl, Fr.
 SO Fr. Demande, 28 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICS A61K035-78
 ICI A61K035-78, A61K031-335, A61K031-19
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2736263	A1	19970110	FR 1995-8242	19950707
	FR 2736263	B1	19970926		
	WO 9702807	A1	19970130	WO 1996-FR1051	19960705
	W: CN, JP, KR, US				
	CN 1195285	A	19981007	CN 1996-196759	19960705
	JP 11508910	T2	19990803	JP 1996-505552	19960705
	US 6190664	B1	20010220	US 1998-981701	19980206
PRAI	FR 1995-8242		19950707		
	WO 1996-FR1051		19960705		

AB Cosmetic compns. with depigmentation activity contain a mixt. of hydroxycarboxylic acids or their derivs., at least 1 component chosen from e.g., kojic acid, caffeic acid, fusaric acid, and an active component from the exts. of plants such as *Morus alba*, lemon, *Ginkgo biloba*, ginseng. Thus, a compn. contained kojic acid 10, EDTA 0.5, Na sulfite 0.3, Na metabisulfite 0.3, glycolic acid 28.5, and exts. from Tanlex VB 2, *Saxifraga* 1, naringin (ext. from grape-fruit) 0.75, *Sohakuhi* 7.5, *Morus alba* 13, lemon 2.5, and water 0.5%. The effectiveness of this compn. in depigmentation of skin was demonstrated in rats.

ST cosmetic hydroxycarboxylate plant ext; carboxylate hydroxy cosmetic plant ext

IT Aloe ferox
 Barberry
 Birch
 Calluna
 Corn
 Cosmetics
 Cucumber
 Drug delivery systems
 Eclipta alba
 Elder
 Ginkgo biloba
 Ginseng
 Grapefruit
 Hop
 Laminaria
 Lemon
 Lettuce
 Licorice (Glycyrrhiza)
 Linden
 Matricaria
 Mulberry
 Mulberry (Morus alba)
 Plant (Embryophyta)
 Poria cocos
 Rose
 Sage
 Sanguisorba
 Saxifraga
 Scutellaria
 Skin creams
 Soybean
 Spirulina
 Strawberry
 Vegetable
 (cosmetics contg. hydroxycarboxylic acids and plant exts.)

IT Ceramides
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics contg. hydroxycarboxylic acids and plant exts.)

IT Skin pigmentation disorders
 (depigmentation; cosmetics contg. hydroxycarboxylic acids and plant exts.)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydroxy; cosmetics contg. hydroxycarboxylic acids and plant exts.)

IT 9002-10-2, Tyrosinase
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (cosmetics contg. hydroxycarboxylic acids and plant exts.)

IT 11042-64-1, .gamma.-Oryzanol
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics contg. hydroxycarboxylic acids and plant exts.)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 123-99-9, Azelaic acid, biological studies 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 501-30-4, Kojic acid 536-69-6, Fusaric acid 6915-15-7, Malic acid 28805-76-7, Aminobutyric acid 31883-16-6, 5-Hydroxy-2-hydroxymethyl-.gamma.-pyridone
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics contg. hydroxycarboxylic acids and plant exts.)

AN 1996:672602 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:308681
 TI Cosmetic liposomes for making skin firm containing monomethylsilanetriol and elastin
 IN **Dampeirou, Christian**; Billiotte, Jean-Claude
 PA Parfums Givenchy, Fr.
 SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 4 pp.
 CODEN: SWXXAS
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 686998	A	19960830	CH 1993-2879	19930923
AB	Cosmetic liposomes for making skin firm contain monomethylsilanetriol and elastin liposomes 41.30, monomethylsilanetriol mannuronate liposomes 41.30, ceramides 13.75, alga exts. liposomes 2.40, Centella asiatica liposomes 0.70, retinyl palmitate 0.36, sorbic acid 0.16, sodium Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.06, and sodium Me Pr p-hydroxybenzoate 0.02% (no data).				
ST	cosmetic liposome skin monomethylsilanetriol elastin ceramide				
IT	Ceramides				
	Elastins				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(cosmetic liposomes for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)				
IT	Algae				
	Hydrocotyle asiatica				
	(exts.; cosmetic liposomes for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)				
IT	Cosmetics				
	(antiaging, cosmetic liposomes for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)				
IT	Cosmetics				
	(liposomes, cosmetic liposomes for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)				
IT	2445-53-6, Methylsilanetriol 183068-87-3				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(cosmetic liposomes for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)				

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1996:672601 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:308680
 TI Cosmetic compositions for making skin firm containing monomethylsilanetriol and elastin
 IN **Dampeirou, Christian**; Billiotte, Jean-Claude
 PA Parfums Givenchy, Fr.
 SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 4 pp.
 CODEN: SWXXAS
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 686997	A	19960830	CH 1993-2878	19930923
AB	Cosmetic compns. for making skin firm contain monomethylsilanetriol and elastin 40.85, monomethylsilanetriol mannuronate 40.85, ceramides 13.75, alga exts. 2.40, Centella asiatica 1.40, retinyl palmitate 0.35, sorbic acid 0.20, sodium Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.16, and sodium Me Pr				

p-hydroxybenzoate 0.04% (no data).
 ST cosmetic skin monomethylsilanetriol elastin ceramide
 IT Ceramides
 Elastins
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (cosmetic compns. for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)
 IT Algae
 Hydrocotyle asiatica
 (exts.; cosmetic compns. for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)
 IT Cosmetics
 (antiaging, cosmetic compns. for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)
 IT 2445-53-6, Methylsilanetriol 183068-87-3
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (cosmetic compns. for making skin firm contg. monomethylsilanetriol and elastin)

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1996:666992 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:284383
 TI Antiaging cosmetics containing beech extract, glycosaminoglycans and polyholosides
 IN **Dampeirou, Christian**; Billiotte, Jean-Claude
 PA Parfums Givenchy, Fr.
 SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 4 pp.
 CODEN: SWXXAS
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 686999	A	19960830	CH 1993-2880	19930923
AB	The title cosmetic are claimed. An antiaging cosmetic contained beech ext. 54.78, glycosaminoglycans and polyholosides 25.48, water 7.00, marine exts. 6.37, and yeast ext. 6.37%.				
ST	antiaging cosmetic beech ext glycosaminoglycan polyholoside				
IT	Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies Polysaccharides, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (antiaging cosmetics contg. beech ext., glycosaminoglycans and polyholosides)				
IT	Beech (exts.; antiaging cosmetics contg. beech ext., glycosaminoglycans and polyholosides)				
IT	Cosmetics (antiaging, antiaging cosmetics contg. beech ext., glycosaminoglycans and polyholosides)				

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1996:479228 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:123254
 TI Cosmetic composition containing surfactants with plant origin
 IN **Dampeirou, Christian**; Billiotte, Jean-Claude
 PA Parfums Givenchy, Fr.
 SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 4 pp.
 CODEN: SWXXAS
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K007-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 686554	A	19960430	CH 1993-2877	19930923
AB	A cosmetic compn. contg. surfactants with plant origin contains wheat sol. proteins, and protein hydrolyzate, and milk albumins. A cosmetic compn. contained wheat sol. proteins 42.23, wheat protein hydrolyzate 33.77, milk .beta.-lactoglobulin 10.10, glycerin 5.07, pea albumin 0.68, sorbic acid 0.20, Na Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.16, Na Pr p-hydroxybenzoate 0.04. The efficacy of the compn. in the treatment of skin wrinkles are reported.				
ST	cosmetic surfactant wheat protein hydrolyzate albumin				
IT	Cosmetics Surfactants (cosmetic compn. contg. surfactants with plant origin)				
IT	Albumins, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (milk; cosmetic compn. contg. surfactants with plant origin)				
IT	Protein hydrolyzates Proteins, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (wheat; cosmetic compn. contg. surfactants with plant origin)				
IT	Cosmetics (wrinkle-preventing, cosmetic compn. contg. surfactants with plant origin)				

=> fil wpix

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:01:19 ON 26 FEB 2001
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 SEE <http://www.derwent.com/covcodes.html> <<<

=> d all abeq tech tot 16

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2000-573699 [54] WPIX
 DNN N2000-424471 DNC C2000-171153
 TI Transformable brassiere has cups with variety of covers and inserts to produce different effects.
 DC F07 P21
 IN SERIN, F
 PA (SARL-N) SERIN SARL; (SERI-N) SERIN SARL
 CYC 25
 PI EP 1034708 A1 20000913 (200054)* FR 12p A41C003-06
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI
 FR 2790646 A1 20000915 (200055) A41C003-06
 ADT EP 1034708 A1 EP 2000-400635 20000308; FR 2790646 A1 FR 1999-2887 19990309

PRAI FR 1999-2887 19990309
IC ICM A41C003-06
ICS A41C003-12; A41D007-00; A41D015-00
AB EP 1034708 A UPAB: 20001027
NOVELTY - The brassiere consists of cups (3) and straps, with a variety of inserts (1) and covers for the cups. The inserts can be made, for example, from woven or non-woven material, the latter being made from synthetic or cellulose fibres, cardboard or paper. The inserts can be decorated with lace edging which shows round the top or sides of the cups, or they may be porous or microporous and impregnated with a dermatological or cosmetic substance such as extract of *Kigelia africana*. External covers for the cups can be in a variety of colors or decorative motifs.
USE - Brassiere designed to be worn as undergarment or part of swimsuit.
ADVANTAGE - The covers and inserts allow one garment to be worn in a variety of guises.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a perspective view of the brassiere.
Inserts 1
Cups 3
Dwg.1/6
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI
MC CPI: F04-C01
TECH UPTX: 20001027
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The synthetic fibres used for the cup liners can be include, for example, polypropylene, polyamide or polyester.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-475608 [41] WPIX
DNC C2000-142491
TI Cosmetic and pharmaceutical depigmenting compositions contain maltol, an alpha hydroxy acid, and a vegetable extract.
DC B04 D21
IN **DAMPEIROU, C**
PA (CTHR-N) C3D SARL
CYC 40
PI WO 2000038648 A1 20000706 (200041)* FR 17p A61K007-48
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA
PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: BR CN ID IL IN JP LK SG US ZA
FR 2787711 A1 20000630 (200041) A61K007-48
ADT WO 2000038648 A1 WO 1999-FR3306 19991229; FR 2787711 A1 FR 1998-16576 19981229
PRAI FR 1998-16576 19981229
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K031-35; A61P017-00
ICI A61K031-35, A61K031:192, A61K035:78
AB WO 200038648 A UPAB: 20000831
NOVELTY - Cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing a mixture of maltol or its derivatives, excluding for 3-hydroxy kojic acid and 5-hydroxy maltol, and an alpha -hydroxy acid, excluding ascorbic acid, and an extract of a plant rich in phenols, are new.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological. No biological data is given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitors of melanin production.
USE - The novel compounds have a depigmenting action, and are useful in the treatment of hyperpigmentation, lentigo, melasma, and sun-induced pigmented dermatoses.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-A10; B06-A01; B07-A02; B10-C04D; B10-C04E; B14-N17; B14-R01; D08-B09A
TECH UPTX: 20000831
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The alpha-hydroxy acid is malic, citric, lactic or glycolic acid, present in

the concentration 0.1-35 (especially 5-15) %, by weight. The composition contains 3 - 6 %, by weight maltol, 20-40 %, by weight, vegetable extract. The vegetable material may be extracted from the stems, leaves or roots of plants by aqueous alcoholic extraction. Suitable plants include mulberry, liquorice, scutellaria, grapefruit, birch, heather, arbutus, bussu, lemon, lettuce, laminaria, cucumber, ginseng, hops, maize, matricaria, sage, soja, elder, spirulina, lime tree, aloe vera, yukinoshita, bloodwort, rosa multiflora, burnet, Gingko biloba, Eclipsa alba, as well as alpha-orizanol and tannic acid. The compositions may also contain an additional compound selected from kojic acid, cafeic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-hydroxymethyl-gamma-pyrone and their salts and mixtures, as well as ceramides, vectorizing macromolecules, and compounds to aid skin penetration.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2000-171063 [15] WPIX
 DNC C2000-053184
 TI Viscous skin cosmetic composition for increasing breast size and firmness, comprising estrogenic plant extract and extract of Kigelia plant.
 DC B04 B07 D21 D22
 IN **DAMPEIROU, C; SERIN, F**
 PA (CTHR-N) C3D SARL
 CYC 18
 PI WO 2000002531 A1 20000120 (200015)* FR 19p A61K007-48
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 FR 2780885 A1 20000114 (200015) A61K007-48
 ADT WO 2000002531 A1 WO 1999-FR1695 19990709; FR 2780885 A1 FR 1998-8917
 19980710
 PRAI FR 1998-8917 19980710
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICA A61K009-70; A61K035-78
 AB WO 200002531 A UPAB: 20000323
 NOVELTY - High viscosity cosmetic compositions (I), for application to the skin directly or via a piece of adhesive tissue attached to clothing, comprise:
 (a) an estrogenic plant extract; and
 (b) an extract of the plant Kigelia africana or Kigelia pinnata, in
 (c) a non-allergenic, non-toxic, viscous excipient.
 ACTIVITY - Dermatological.
 MECHANISM OF ACTION - Estrogenic.
 USE - (I) is a beauty treatment composition, for application to the breasts directly or via a carrier attached to underwear (e.g. a bra). It increases the size of the breasts and improves the firmness of their tissues.
 Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B01-A01; B04-A10; B14-R01; D08-B09A; D09-C
 TECH UPTX: 20000323
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: Extracts (a) are obtained from trefoil, hops, lady's mantle, sage or liquorice. (I) optionally also contains a flavone-rich soya extract. Extract (b) is in the form of a solution in water and butylene glycol. (I) further contains adhesives, thickeners, surfactants, solvents, binders and optionally perfumes, antiseptics, preservatives, antioxidants or stabilizers. (I) especially contains 3-85% (a), 5-25% (b), 0.75-40% thickener, 1-2.5% solvent and 0.5-15% flavosterone.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1997-145176 [13] WPIX
 DNC C1997-046240
 TI Skin care cosmetic compsn. for depigmentation consisting of acids and active plant extracts, effective at low concns. - comprises e.g. alpha-hydroxy acids, 5-hydroxy 2-hydroxymethyl-gamma-pyridone, white mulberry and tanlex VB.
 DC B05 D21 D22 E19
 IN **DAMPEIROU, C**

PA (CTHR-N) C3D SARL; (CTHR-N) C3D
 CYC 5
 PI WO 9702807 A1 19970130 (199713)* FR 34p A61K007-48
 W: CN JP KR US
 FR 2736263 A1 19970110 (199713) A61K007-48
 CN 1195285 A 19981007 (199908) A61K007-48
 JP 11508910 W 19990803 (199941) 28p A61K007-00
 ADT WO 9702807 A1 WO 1996-FR1051 19960705; FR 2736263 A1 FR 1995-8242
 19950707; CN 1195285 A CN 1996-196759 19960705; JP 11508910 W WO
 1996-FR1051 19960705, JP 1997-505552 19960705
 FDT JP 11508910 W Based on WO 9702807
 PRAI FR 1995-8242 19950707
 REP 3.Jnl.Ref; EP 296923; GB 2259014; GB 2287405; JP 02028105; JP 02045408; JP
 07061915; WO 9105543
 IC ICM A61K007-00; A61K007-48
 ICS A61K035-78
 ICI A61K031:19, A61K031:335, A61K035-78
 AB WO 9702807 A UPAB: 19970326

Skin-care cosmetic contains as its active ingredient a combination, with depigmenting activity consisting of: (a) an alpha -hydroxy-acid or deriv., excluding ascorbic acid and including at least one cpd. selected from kojic-, caffeic-, azelaic-, aminobutyric- and fusaric- acid and/or 5-hydroxy-2-hydroxymethyl- gamma -pyridone or derivs.; and (b) at least one active plant extract selected from white mulberry, liquorice, skull cap, grapefruit, birch, heather, strawberry tree, bearberry, lemon, lettuce, oarweed, cucumber, ginseng, hop, sweet corn, feverfew, sage, soya, elder, spirulina, lime, ferocious aloe, yukinoshita, bloodwort, hoelen, wood rose, alpha -oryzanol, burnet, ginkgo biloba, tanlex VB and eclipsa Alba. If the compsn. contains kojic acid and a liquorice extract, it must contain at least one other plant extract.

USE - The compsn. is used to treat hyperpigmentation, e.g. ephelides, lentigines, lentigo, melasma and skin pigmentation due to the sun (claimed). The compsn. provides protection against UV rays by reducing melanin prodn.

ADVANTAGE - The compsn. improves the appearance of skin with irregular pigmentation (claimed), is active at low concns. and is well tolerated by the skin.

Dwg.0/3

FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B01-D02; B04-A10; B07-A03; B07-D04C; B07-D04D; B10-B02J; B10-C02;
 B10-C03; B10-C04D; B14-R01; B14-R05; D08-B09A; D09-E; E07-D04C;
 E10-C04D3

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1996-384797 [39] WPIX

DNC C1996-121186

TI Cosmetic skin care compsn. with stimulating action - contains extracts of beech, yeast and maize grains.

DC D21

IN BILLIOTTE, J; DAMPEIROU, C

PA (PARF-N) PARFUMS GIVENCHY SA

CYC 1

PI CH 687000 A5 19960830 (199639)* FR 4p A61K007-48

ADT CH 687000 A5 CH 1993-2881 19930923

PRAI CH 1993-2881 19930923

IC ICM A61K007-48

AB CH 687000 A UPAB: 19961004

Compsn. for stimulating and for combatting and balancing the effects of ageing and stress on the skin, contains, as principal active ingredients, extracts of beech, yeast and maize grains.

Pref. the compsn. comprises 30-75% extract of beech, 5-25% yeast extract and 5-18% extract of maize grains.

A specific compsn. (A) comprises (by wt.) 37.23% extract of beech, 23.81% water, 17.31% urea, 12.99% yeast extract and 8.66% extract of maize grains.

USE - he compsn. is esp. used in the prodn. of liq. skin care preparations.

ADVANTAGE - The compsns. have phyto-tensorial, firming and stimulant action and give a good regenerative effect on skin suffering from degenerative effects of ageing and exposure to sunlight.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: D08-B09A

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1996-384796 [39] WPIX

DNC C1996-121185

TI Cosmetic skin care compsn. for combating effects of stress and ageing - contains extract of beech, glycosaminoglycan(s) and poly holoside(s).

DC D21

IN BILLIOTTE, J; **DAMPEIROU, C**

PA (PARF-N) PARFUMS GIVENCHY SA

CYC 1

PI CH 686999 A5 19960830 (199639)* FR 4p A61K007-48

ADT CH 686999 A5 CH 1993-2880 19930923

PRAI CH 1993-2880 19930923

IC ICM A61K007-48

AB CH 686999 A UPAB: 19961004

Compsn. for combatting and balancing the effects of ageing and stress on the skin, contains, as principal active ingredients, an extract of beech together with glycosaminoglycans and polyholosides.

Pref. the compsn. comprises 30-75% beech extract and 15-40% glycosaminoglycans and polyholosides.

A specific compsn. (A) comprises 54.78 wt.% extract of beech, 25.48 wt.% glycosaminoglycans and polyholosides, 7.00 wt.% water, 6.37 wt.% extracts of marine origin (hydrolysed actin, seaweed extract and sodium chloride) and 6.37 wt.% yeast extract.

USE - The compsn. is esp. used in the prodn. of liq. skin care preparations.

ADVANTAGE - The compsns. have a phyto-tensorial, firming and stimulant action and give a good regenerative effect on skin suffering from degenerative effects of ageing and exposure to sunlight.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: D08-B09A

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1996-384795 [39] WPIX

DNC C1996-121184

TI Cosmetic skin care compsn. for firming the skin - contg. mono methyl silane tri ol, polypeptide(s) of elastin, monomethylsilanetriol mannurate, vegetable ceramide(s) and seaweed extract.

DC D21 E11

IN BILLIOTTE, J; **DAMPEIROU, C**

PA (PARF-N) PARFUMS GIVENCHY SA

CYC 1

PI CH 686998 A5 19960830 (199639)* FR 4p A61K007-48

ADT CH 686998 A5 CH 1993-2879 19930923

PRAI CH 1993-2879 19930923

IC ICM A61K007-48

AB CH 686998 A UPAB: 19961004

Compsn. for combatting and balancing the effects of ageing and stress on the skin, comprising as principal active ingredients liposomes of monomethylsilanetriol, polypeptides of elastin and monomethylsilanetriol mannurate, together with vegetable ceramides and seaweed extract.

USE - Compsn. is used esp. in the prodn. of liq. skin care preparations.

ADVANTAGE - The compsns. have a phyto-tensorial, firming and stimulant action and give a good regenerative effect on skin suffering

from degenerative effects of e.g. ageing, exposure to sunlight.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: D08-B09A; E05-E02D; E07-A02H

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1996-384794 [39] WPIX

DNC C1996-121183

TI Cosmetic skin firming compsn. for combating effects of stress and ageing
- contg. mono ethyl silane tri ol mannuronate and polypeptide(s) of
elastine together with vegetable ceramide(s) and seaweed extract.

DC D21 E11

IN BILLIOTTE, J; **DAMPEIROU, C**

PA (PARF-N) PARFUMS GIVENCHY SA

CYC 1

PI CH 686997 A5 19960830 (199639)* FR 4p A61K007-48

ADT CH 686997 A5 CH 1993-2878 19930923

PRAI CH 1993-2878 19930923

IC ICM A61K007-48

AB CH 686997 A UPAB: 19961004

Compsn. for combatting and balancing the effects of ageing and stress on
the skin, comprising as principal active ingredients monomethylsilanetriol
mannuronate and polypeptides of elastine together with vegetable ceramides
and seaweed extract.

USE - Compsn. is used esp. in the prodn. of liq. skin care
preparations.

ADVANTAGE - The compsns. have a good firming action on the skin and
have a good regenerative effect on the epidermis.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: D08-B09A; E05-E02D; E07-A02H

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1996-210183 [22] WPIX

DNC C1996-067161

TI Cosmetic compsn. with phyto-tensor activity - contg. wheat proteins, wheat
protein hydrolysate and plant and milk albumin(s) to combat deterioration
of skin and stimulate regeneration.

DC B04 D21

IN BILLIOTTE, J; **DAMPEIROU, C**

PA (PARF-N) PARFUMS GIVENCHY SA

CYC 1

PI CH 686554 A5 19960430 (199622)* 4p A61K007-02

ADT CH 686554 A5 CH 1993-2877 19930923

PRAI CH 1993-2877 19930923

IC ICM A61K007-02

AB CH 686554 A UPAB: 19960604

Cosmetic compsn. with phyto-tensor activity contains as major active
ingredients soluble wheat protein (I), wheat protein hydrolysate (II),
milk albumin (III) and pea albumin (IV).

USE - The compsn., in liq. formulations, is used for treatment and
upkeep of the skin, in combination with compsns. having a toning,
balancing and/or stimulating effect. The compsn. slows down deterioration
of the skin caused by ageing and sunlight and stimulates epidermal
regeneration.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-N01; B04-N02; B14-N17; B14-R01; D08-B09A

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FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:01:19 ON 26 FEB 2001

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E US4459285/PN
L8 1 S E3
E DE2417071/PN
L9 1 S E3
E US5466455/PN
L10 1 S E3
E EP0201956/PN
L11 2 S E3
E ZA7404706/PN
L12 1 S E3
L13 7 S L7-L12
SEL PN APPS

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L14 4 S E1-E88

=> fil hcaplus

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=> d all tot l14

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1991:435705 HCAPLUS

DN 115:35705

TI Antioxidants isolated from plant extracts for pharmaceutical and cosmetic use.

PA Bar Ilan University, Israel

SO Israeli, 43 pp.

CODEN: ISXXAQ

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C07G017-00

ICS A61K007-40; A61K007-48; A61K035-78
 CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 11, 62

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	IL 78592	A1	19901105	IL 1986-78592	19860422 <--
	US 4857325	A	19890815	US 1986-846599	19860331 <--
	CA 1291711	A1	19911105	CA 1986-507094	19860418 <--
	EP 201956	A2	19861120	EP 1986-200675	19860422 <--
	EP 201956	A3	19870616		
	EP 201956	B1	19920708		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	EP 384547	A2	19900829	EP 1990-200866	19860422 <--
	EP 384547	A3	19920429		
	EP 384547	B1	19951018		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 77940	E	19920715	AT 1986-200675	19860422 <--
	AT 129129	E	19951115	AT 1990-200866	19860422 <--
	FI 8601707	A	19861025	FI 1986-1707	19860423 <--
	FI 86688	B	19920630		
	FI 86688	C	19921012		
	NO 8601606	A	19861027	NO 1986-1606	19860423 <--
	NO 173609	B	19930927		
	NO 173609	C	19940105		
	ES 554272	A1	19871116	ES 1986-554272	19860423 <--
	DK 8601907	A	19861025	DK 1986-1907	19860424 <--
	DK 168981	B1	19940725		
	BR 8601857	A	19861230	BR 1986-1857	19860424 <--
	ZA 8603087	A	19861230	ZA 1986-3087	19860424 <--
	JP 62025190	A2	19870203	JP 1986-95824	19860424 <--
	AU 602307	B2	19901011	AU 1986-56739	19860424 <--
	AU 8656739	A1	19861030		
	IN 165736	A	19891230	IN 1986-CA460	19860620 <--
	IN 168386	A	19910323	IN 1987-CA893	19871112 <--
	IL 84474	A1	19921115	IL 1987-84474	19871116 <--
	NO 8704816	A	19880520	NO 1987-4816	19871118 <--
	NO 178114	B	19951016		
	NO 178114	C	19960124		
	US 4997666	A	19910305	US 1989-300261	19890119 <--
	IN 170238	A	19920229	IN 1989-CA733	19890905 <--
	US 5124167	A	19920623	US 1990-558161	19900725 <--
PRAI	US 1985-726540		19850424	<--	
	US 1986-846599		19860331	<--	
	EP 1986-200675		19860422	<--	
	IL 1986-78592		19860422		
	IN 1986-CA460		19860620		
	US 1986-932702		19861119	<--	
	US 1989-300261		19890119	<--	
AB	Pharmaceutical and cosmetic prepn. comprise antioxidants obtained from water-sol. exts. of plant tissue (Spinacia, Trifolium, Medicago, etc.). These materials, and chromatog. fractions thereof, are capable of being absorbed through the skin and lowering the peroxide level of the skin. Cream and lotion formulations are given. Thus, an ext. of S. oleracea leaves was chromatog. sepd. on Sephadex G-25 and 3 fractions (A, B, C) having antioxidant activity were obtained. The C fraction was further chromatographed on Sephadex G-10 to obtain active fractions C1 and C2, and C1 was further purified by HPLC. The IR spectra and percent inhibition of lipid oxidn. of isolated fractions were detd. The crude antioxidant (fractions A, B, and C) was more effective than BHT in preventing oxidn. of linoleic acid. The C1 fraction was effective in delaying the appearance and reducing the frequency of methylcholanthrene-induced tumors in mice. A new model for studying aging is described.				
ST	antioxidant ext plant; Spinacea ext antioxidant; spinach ext antioxidant; cosmetic cream skin antioxidant; lotion skin antioxidant; lipid oxidn inhibition plant ext				

IT Algae
 Euglena
 Navicula (diatom)
 Nitractinium
 Spirulina
 Synechococcus
 (antioxidant from ext. of, for cosmetic or pharmaceutical use)

IT Spinach
 (antioxidant isolation from, for cosmetic or pharmaceutical use)

IT Antioxidants
 (from plant exts., for cosmetic or pharmaceutical use)

IT Lipids, reactions
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (oxidn. of, inhibition of, antioxidant isolation from plant exts. for)

IT Allium
 Clover
 Medicago
 Pennisetum
 Spinacia
 Tobacco
 Zea (plant)
 (skin antioxidant from, for cosmetic or pharmaceutical use)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (skin, redn. of, antioxidant isolation from plant exts. for)

IT Cosmetics
 (creams, antioxidants for, from plant ext.)

IT Cosmetics
 (lotions, antioxidants for, from plant ext.)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (oral, antioxidants for, from plant ext.)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (parenterals, antioxidants for, from plant ext.)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (rectal, antioxidants for, from plant ext.)

IT Algae
 (red, antioxidant from ext. of, for cosmetic or pharmaceutical use)

IT Clover
 (T: alexandrinum, antioxidant isolation from, for cosmetic or pharmaceutical use)

IT 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, reactions
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (oxidn. of, inhibition of, antioxidants from plant exts. in)

IT 56-49-5, Methylcholanthrene
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (tumor induced by, redn. of frequency of, antioxidants from plant exts. in)

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1988:534963 HCAPLUS

DN 109:134963

TI Antioxidant chenopodiales extracts and their use in skin cosmetics, as antineoplastics, and as food preservatives

IN Albeck, Michael; Grossman, Shlomo

PA Bar Ilan University, Israel

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C09K015-34

ICS A21D002-36; A23L003-34; A61K035-70; A61K007-48

CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62

FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PI	EP 271133	A1	19880615	EP 1987-202228	19871116 <--
	EP 271133	B1	19920624		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	US 4923697	A	19900508	US 1986-932702	19861119 <--
	FI 8704975	A	19880520	FI 1987-4975	19871111 <--
	AT 77637	E	19920715	AT 1987-202228	19871116 <--
	AU 8781288	A1	19880526	AU 1987-81288	19871117 <--
	AU 610531	B2	19910523		
	NO 8704816	A	19880520	NO 1987-4816	19871118 <--
	NO 178114	B	19951016		
	NO 178114	C	19960124		
	BR 8706224	A	19880621	BR 1987-6224	19871118 <--
	ZA 8708633	A	19890726	ZA 1987-8633	19871118 <--
	ES 2009223	A6	19890916	ES 1987-3290	19871118 <--
	CA 1333124	A1	19941122	CA 1987-552151	19871118 <--
	DK 8706081	A	19880520	DK 1987-6081	19871119 <--
	JP 63225690	A2	19880920	JP 1987-290540	19871119 <--

PRAI US 1986-932702 19861119 <--
 US 1985-726540 19850424 <--
 US 1986-846599 19860331 <--
 EP 1987-202228 19871116

AB Water sol. exts. from plants of the order Chenopodiales and fractions derived from these exts. by chromatog. have characteristics a) and b), and optionally c) and d): a) antioxidant; b) stable for an extended period of time, at least in the dry state, at ambient temp. and pressure; c) absorbed through the skin; d) lowers the peroxide level of the skin. These exts. are useful as antitumor agents, skin cosmetics, and food preservatives. Leaves from *Spinacia oleracea* were homogenized, centrifuged, and the supernatant was collected and lyophilized. The lyophilized powder was dissolved in water, centrifuged, the supernatant was chromatographed on Sephadex G-25, three fractions were sepd., and fraction C was lyophilized, redissolved, centrifuged, and chromatographed on Sephadex G-10 to give fractions, one of which (C1) was purified by HPLC. Mice were treated with C1 0.2 mL i.p. weekly, and were injected with 0.6 mg methylcholanthrene to induce fibrosarcoma. After 13 wk, 1/9 test mice had developed tumors whereas 7/10 of untreated controls had tumors. At week 13, after 25-29 C1 injections [sic], no gross changes, significant changes nor pathol. damage were obsd. upon autopsy.

ST antioxidant spinach ext antineoplastic skin softener; Chenopodiales ext antioxidant antitumor skin peroxide

IT Aizoaceae
 Algae
 Chenopodiaceae
 Euglena
 Navicula (diatom)
 Nitractinium
 Spinach
 Spirulina
 Synechococcus

(antioxidant exts., for use as skin cosmetics, food preservatives, and antitumor agents)

IT Caryophyllales
 (antioxidant exts., for use in cosmetics, as antineoplastics, and as food preservatives)

IT Tocopherols
 Carotenes and Carotenoids, uses and miscellaneous
 Fatty acids, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (antioxidants for, Chenopodiales exts. as)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in skin, decrease of, Chenopodiales exts. for)

IT Antioxidants
 (Chenopodiales exts.)

IT Food
 (Chenopodiales exts. as preservatives for)

IT Cosmetics
Neoplasm inhibitors
(Chenopodiales exts., for skin)

IT Skin, metabolism
(aging, inhibition of, plant exts. for)

IT Fatty acids, esters
RL: USES (Uses)
(esters, antioxidants for, Chenopodiales exts. as)

IT Sarcoma
(fibro-, inhibition of, antioxidant Chemopodiales ext. for)

IT Flavonoids
RL: USES (Uses)
(oxo, antioxidants for, Chenopodiales exts. as)

IT Algae
(red, antioxidant exts., for use as skin cosmetics, food preservatives, and antitumor agents)

IT Clover
(T. alexandrinum, antioxidant exts., for use as skin cosmetics, food preservatives, and antitumor agents)

IT 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(inhibition of oxidn. of, spinach, clover, or algae ext. for)

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1982:164274 HCAPLUS

DN 96:164274

TI Coating materials repellent to rats

PA Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC C09D005-00; C09D003-80

ICA A01N063-04

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 39

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57005765	A2	19820112	JP 1980-78889	19800613 <--
	JP 62025190	B4	19870602		
AB	The coating materials contain 0.5-20% acrylic acid synthetic rubber, 0.1-5% cycloheximide (I) [66-81-9] and org. solvents contg. no Cl. Thus, a cable sheath coated with a compn. of acetone 94.5, Toa Acron PS 250 5, and I 0.5% was not damaged by brown rats, whereas a slight damage was obsd. when Evaflex 150 was used in place of the rubber.				
ST	acrylic rubber cycloheximide coating; rat repellent coating; cable coating rat repellent				
IT	Rodent repellents (cycloheximide, acrylic rubber contg., for coatings on cable sheaths)				
IT	Electric cables (sheaths, coatings on, acrylic rubber contg. cycloheximide as rat-repellent)				
IT	Rubber, synthetic RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (acrylic, coatings, contg. cycloheximide, on cable sheaths)				
IT	Coating materials (rodent-repellent, acrylic rubber, contg. cycloheximide, on cable sheaths)				
IT	66-81-9 RL: USES (Uses) (rat repellents, acrylic rubber coatings contg., for cable sheaths)				

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1975:90065 HCAPLUS

DN 82:90065

TI Cytostatic compound from *Kigelia pinnata*
 IN Bernauer, Karl; Weiss, Ekkehard; Otto, Herbert
 PA Hoffmann-La Roche, F., und Co., A.-G.
 SO Ger. Offen., 13 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC A61K
 CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2417071	A1	19741114	DE 1974-2417071	19740408 <--
	FR 2226186	A1	19741115	FR 1974-12975	19740412 <--
	BE 813741	A1	19741016	BE 1974-143217	19740416 <--
	JP 50005516	A2	19750121	JP 1974-41788	19740416 <--
	GB 1465321	A	19770223	GB 1974-16506	19740416 <--
	NL 7405198	A	19741021	NL 1974-5198	19740417 <--
PRAI	CH 1973-5491		19730417		<--
AB	K pinnata fruits were extd. with petroleum ether, Et2O, and methanol and subsequently with cold water. The aq. ext. was lyophilized to give a product showing neoplasm inhibiting effects in mice. Compn., optical activity, and ir spectrum of the product were reported.				
ST	neoplasm inhibitor <i>Kigelia</i> compd				
IT	Neoplasm inhibitors (<i>Kigelia pinnata</i> constituent)				
IT	<i>Kigelia pinnata</i> (neoplasm inhibiting compd. of)				

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=> d all abeq tech tot 113

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 7 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1998-459292 [40] WPIX
 DNN N1998-358693 DNC C1998-138850
 TI Cosmetic and dermo-pharmaceutical use of extracts of *Kigelia africana* - particularly extracts of fruit pulp to firm bust, reduce hair loss, reduce bristle growth, to treat acne and as anti-seborrhoeic.
 DC B04 D21
 IN BERTHON, J Y; PAJOT, E V
 PA (GREE-N) GREENTECH SA; (HYGH-N) LAB PROD HYG
 CYC 1
 PI FR 2759910 A1 19980828 (199840)* 8p A61K035-78 <--
 ADT FR 2759910 A1 FR 1997-2279 19970224
 PRAI FR 1997-2279 19970224

IC ICM A61K035-78
ICS A61K007-06; A61K007-48

AB FR 2759910 A UPAB: 19981021
Cosmetic or dermo-pharmaceutical composition for firming the bust, reducing hair loss, and reducing the growth of bristles, contains an extract of *Kigelia africana*.
USE - The extracts of *Kigelia africana* have cosmetic and dermo-cosmetic use for body and skin care, including firming, particularly the curve of the bust, as an antiseborrheic tonic, to improve skin appearance, to treat the scalp, to treat acne, and to limit both the regrowth of bristles and hair loss (claimed). The compositions are applied daily one or more times.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-A10; B14-N17D; B14-R01; D08-B03; D08-B09

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 7 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1996-009522 [01] WPIX
CR 1992-166877 [20]; 1994-233843 [28]
DNC C1996-002914
TI Conc. fluid therapeutic plant extract prodn. - using extn. of comminuted tissue in closed appts. under controlled conditions, giving e.g. antitumour agent from *Taxus*.
DC B04
IN HUFFSTUTLER, M C; STEUART, G M
PA (HUFF-I) HUFFSTUTLER M C; (STEU-I) STEUART G M
CYC 1
PI US 5466455 A 19951114 (199601)* 12p A61K035-78 <--
ADT US 5466455 A CIP of US 1990-599616 19901018, CIP of US 1992-980839 19921124, US 1993-120988 19930915
FDT US 5466455 A CIP of US 5330756
PRAI US 1993-120988 19930915; US 1990-599616 19901018; US 1992-980839 19921124

IC ICM A61K035-78
ICS A01N025-02

AB US 5466455 A UPAB: 19960108
Prepn. of conc. fluid therapeutic extracts (cfte), by extracting bioactive component (I) from plant tissue, comprises: (a) selecting live, healthy plants or vital cultured tissue from one or more wild or non-wild plants (b) harvesting viable tissue from the roots, bark, rhizomes, stems, petioles, cultured tissues, leaves, needles, anthers, buds, fruit, nuts, seeds pollen or blooms; (c) charging the tissues immediately into a radiation-opaque, protective closed chamber, providing an environment of controlled temp., fluid compsn. and total pressure, to preserve the tissue and (I), and prevent degradation by air oxidn. or photochemical processes; (d) removing the tissue from the chamber and comminuting immediately, in a similar protective environment, to a length or thickness of ca. 1 mm, thus stimulating the development of phytoalexins; (e) charging the prod., within 0-2 hrs., to a closed extn. appts. providing a controlled chemical and physical environment with specific pressure, temp. and forced convection contact velocity differential (FCCVD) between the prod. and an extn. fluid (II) for an extended diffusion time; (f) charging the appts. with (II), as a chemical cpd., single phase, multiple phases, vapour soln., liq. soln., emulsion or suspension, in a (II): tissue ratio of 0.01-1000; (g) extracting (I) into (II) by diffusional transfer, for a total time of 0.1-200 hrs., at FCCVD 0.5-3 m/sec., temp. 20-400K and pressure 1-5000KPa; and (h) separating solid plant tissue residues from cfte by solvent extn., sedimentation, coagulation or filtration through microporous adsorbent media. (II) is selected from : (i) single or two-phase water; (ii) single or 2-phase aq. solns. with one or more biocompatible solutes; (iii) 2-phase, single component organic solvents having a liq. and vapour phase in equilibrium; (iv) multi-phase, multi-component biocompatible soln.-emulsions with one or more dispersed liq. phases and an equilibrium vapour phase; and (v) multi-phase, multi-components soln.-emulsions with one or more dispensed liq. phases

and a non-equilibrium vapour phase contg. dispersed droplets, particles or vesicles. The plant species is e.g. *Agauria salicifolia*,

USE - The products include: (i) various traditional Chinese herbal remedies; (ii) *Taxus* extracts ('cftace'), useful for treating tumours (claimed), malignant disorders, cell proliferative diseases and carcinomas; (iii) *Aloe* extracts ('cfaloe'), useful for treating skin injuries, burns, inflammation, infections allergies/sensitisation and disease; (iv) *Panax* extracts ('cfpane'), useful for treating tumours, anaemia, myocardial circulation and cerebral ischaemia, or for preventing free radical damage and platelet aggregation; and (v) *Symphytum* (comfrey) extracts ('cfsyme'), useful for dermatological treatment of numerous skin and mucosal membrane conditions, e.g. skin dryness/allergies/rashes, scarring complications, fungal infections, minor burns, itching, dermatitis, ulcers, diaper rash, chapping, sunburn, insect bites, minor wounds, cold sores or athlete's foot.

ADVANTAGE - A rationalised process is provided for extracting a wide range of (I) for incorporation in a wide range of modern drug formulations, e.g. oral, topical, parenteral, transdermal, transmucosal, aerosol, liposome, suspension, emulsion or controlled release forms.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A09; B04-A10; B12-M10; B14-E11; B14-H01B

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 7 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1986-325854 [50] WPIX

CR 1986-306717 [47]; 1988-163153 [24]; 1990-262553 [35]

DNC C1986-141118

TI Cosmetic and food compsn. contg. antioxidants - in form of water-soluble plant extracts.

DC A96 D13 D21

IN ALBECK, M; GROSSMAN, S

PA (UYBA-N) UNIV BAR ILAN

CYC 11

PI AU 8656739 A 19861030 (198650)* 40p

NO 8601606 A 19861117 (198701)

BR 8601857 A 19861230 (198706)

DK 8601907 A 19861025 (198707)

FI 8601707 A 19861025 (198707)

JP 62025190 A 19870203 (198710)

ES 8800688 A 19880201 (198811)

US 4857325 A 19890815 (198941)

US 4997666 A 19910305 (199112)

CA 1291711 C 19911105 (199151)

EP 201956 B1 19920708 (199228) EN 24p A61K007-48 <--

US 5124167 A 19920623 (199228) 19p A23D009-06

NO 173609 B 19930927 (199344) C09K015-34

DK 168981 B 19940725 (199428) A61K007-48

IE 62352 B 19950125 (199517) A61K007-48

NO 178114 B 19951016 (199546) C09K015-34

KR 9504696 B1 19950504 (199702) A61K007-48

ADT AU 8656739 A AU 1986-56739 19860424; JP 62025190 A JP 1986-95824 19860424;

ES 8800688 A ES 1986-554272 19860423; US 4857325 A US 1986-846599

19860331; US 4997666 A US 1989-300261 19890119; EP 201956 B1 EP

1986-200675 19860422; US 5124167 A CIP of US 1985-726540 19850424, Div ex

US 1986-846599 19860331, Cont of US 1989-300261 19890119, US 1990-558161

19900725; NO 173609 B NO 1986-1606 19860423; DK 168981 B DK 1986-1907

19860424; IE 62352 B IE 1986-1059 19860421; NO 178114 B NO 1987-4816

19871118; KR 9504696 B1 KR 1986-3159 19860424

FDT US 5124167 A Div ex US 4857325, Cont of US 4997666; NO 173609 B Previous

Publ. NO 8601606; DK 168981 B Previous Publ. DK 8601907; NO 178114 B

Previous Publ. NO 8704816

PRAI US 1986-846599 19860331; US 1985-726540 19850424; US 1989-300261

19890119; US 1990-558161 19900725; US 1986-932702 19861119

REP 6.Jnl.Ref; DE 2209856; DE 3207005; FR 1573315; FR 2229388; FR 2484836; JP

51142514; JP 52003835; JP 55062005; JP 59051763; US 2282808; US 2382242;

US 3628971; WO 8601713

IC ICM A23D009-06; A61K007-48; C09K015-34

ICS A23C015-20; A23D003-04; A23D005-04; A23D007-06; A23L003-00;
A23L003-34; A61K007-40; A61K007-42; A61K035-78; C07G017-00;
C09K015-00

AB AU 8656739 A UPAB: 19940907

Compsn. for application to the skin comprise a carrier and a water-soluble plant extract capable of being absorbed through the skin and lowering the peroxide level of the skin. Food compsns. comprise a fat-contg. food and a water-soluble plant extract capable of inhibiting oxidn. of the fat. New antioxidant compsns. are claimed with reference to their IR spectra.

The extracts are obtd. from the leaves of spinach, clover, alfalfa, maize, tobacco, Penicillaria or algae. The comminuted leaves are extracted with H₂O at 4-100 (esp. 25) deg. C and the extract is dried, dissolved in H₂O and chromatographed pm 'Sephadex G-25' to give brown, yellow and orange fractions. The orange fraction may be extracted with H₂O and chromatographed on 'Sephadex G-10'.

USE - Compsns. (A) may be formulated as lipsticks, face creams, body lotions, moisture creams, burn creams, etc., for improving skin texture or preventing damage by UV light.

Dwg.0/4

Dwg.0/4

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: D03-H01P; D08-B09A

ABEQ DE 3685912 G UPAB: 19930922

Compsn. for application to the skin comprises a cosmetically acceptable carrier plus a water-soluble plant extract (A) which can be absorbed through the skin and lowers the peroxide level in the skin. Pref. (A) is derived from Spinacia, Trifolium, Medicago, Nicotiana, Algae and Pennicillaria, and the carrier is a hydrophilic or hydrophobic lotion or cream.

Also new are foods contg. (A) as antioxidant for fats.

USE/ADVANTAGE - These compsns. improve the texture of the skin; protect the skin against damage by UV light (applied before or after exposure) and prevent skin tumours. Cosmetics generally contain 0.1-1wt.% antioxidant; foods contain 0.005-0.1wt.% and for pharmaceutical use (A) are administered pref. at 20-500 mg/kg. (A) are stable at ambient temps. for a long time (and for 30 mins. at 100 deg.C) and have no detectable toxicity.

ABEQ EP 201956 B UPAB: 19930922

A skin-oxidation-preventing cosmetic composition comprises a cosmetically acceptable carrier and, as the active skin-oxidation-preventing agent, at least one of the coloured antioxidant active fractions which are chromatographically separated, by purification with dextran cross-linked with epichlorohydrin and having a pore-size of from 40 micron to 150 micron as the chromatographic column packing, from an aqueous vegetable extract obtained at a temperature of from 4 deg. C to 100 deg. C, preferably at 25 deg. C, by comminuting, in the presence of water, vegetable aerial tissues of a plant selected from the genera Spinacia, Trifolium, Medicago, Nicotiana, Alga, Allium, Zea and Pencillaria.

0/7

ABEQ US 4857325 A UPAB: 19930922

Cosmetic and pharmaceutical antioxidant compsns. comprises an antioxidant extract isolated from plants of the Spinacia, Trifolium, Medicago, Nicotiana, Penicillaria, Zea and/or Allium species as the active component, dispersed with the usual carriers and opt. additives. The antioxidants are nontoxic water-soluble extracts of the plant tissues, and contain at least two fractions which can be spd. by chromatography.

USE - The prods. are applied to the skin and are readily absorbed to reduce the peroxide level of the skin improving skin texture.

ABEQ US 4997666 A UPAB: 19930922

Food compsns. comprises a food contg. a fat and an antioxidant material obtd. by extn. of plant tissue with water, then fractionated by chromatographic methods.

Antioxidant has characteristic infra-red spectrum comprising (a)

broad bond at 3400 per cm.; strong bonds at 1050 and 1650 per cm.; weak bonds at 1250 and 1430 per cm.; (b) broad bonds at 3400, 1640 and 1080 per cm.; additional bonds at 1420, 1300 and 810 per cm.; (c) broad bond at 3300 per cm.; strong bond at 1390 per cm.; additional bonds at 1070 and 820 per cm.; (d) broad bond at 3300 per cm.; strong bond at 1620 per cm.; additional bonds at 1390, 1320, 1080 and 770 per cm.; (e) broad bond at 3300-3400 per cm.; strong bond at 1650 per cm.; additional bonds at 1730, 1540, 1250 and 1080 per cm.; weak bonds at 2920, 1400 and 1150 per cm.; (f) broad bond at 3430 per cm.; strong bonds at 1600, 1380 and 1150 per cm.; (g) broad bond at 3430 per cm.; strong bonds at 1600, 1380 and 1150 per cm.

ADVANTAGE - Active ingredient can also be used in a cosmetic compsn. for application of skin. @

ABEQ US 5124167 A UPAB: 19930922

A new food compsn. comprises a food contg. fat and an antioxidant compsn., which is a water-sol. extract from plant tissues, having at least two chromatographically separable fractions which can be absorbed through the skin and which lower its peroxide level. The extd. plants include spinach, clover, alfalfa, tobacco, onion, garlic, corn. Pref. spinach.

Fractionation into orange, yellow, brown, etc. fractions is by aq. extn. on column of dextran crosslinked with epichlorohydrin of pore size 50-150 micron. Fractions including A, A1, B, C1 and C2 act synergistically.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The preservation of fat-contg. foods and drugs with better antioxidative effect and lower toxicity than butylated hydroxanisole etc.

0/11

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 7 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1986-306717 [47] WPIX

CR 1986-325854 [50]; 1988-163153 [24]; 1990-262553 [35]

DNC C1986-132793

TI Antioxidant compsn. contg. water soluble plant extract e.g. spinach - is useful for treatment of skin and preventing fat oxidn. in foods.

DC B04 D13 D21

IN ALBECK, M; GROSSMAN, S

PA (UYBA-N) UNIV BAR ILAN

CYC 7

PI EP 201956 A 19861120 (198647)* EN 42p <--

ZA 8603087 A 19861023 (198705)

IL 78592 A 19901105 (199103)

DE 3685912 G 19920813 (199234) A61K007-48

NO 173609 B 19930927 (199344) C09K015-34

DK 168981 B 19940725 (199428) A61K007-48

IE 62352 B 19950125 (199517) A61K007-48

KR 9504696 B1 19950504 (199702) A61K007-48

ADT EP 201956 A EP 1986-200675 19860422; ZA 8603087 A ZA 1986-3087 19860424; DE 3685912 G DE 1986-3685912 19860422; EP 1986-200675 19860422; NO 173609 B NO 1986-1606 19860423; DK 168981 B DK 1986-1907 19860424; IE 62352 B IE 1986-1059 19860421; KR 9504696 B1 KR 1986-3159 19860424

FDT DE 3685912 G Based on EP 201956; NO 173609 B Previous Publ. NO 8601606; DK 168981 B Previous Publ. DK 8601907

PRAI US 1985-726540 19850424; US 1986-846599 19860331

REP 6.Jnl.Ref; A3...8724; DE 2209856; DE 3207005; FR 1573315; FR 2229388; FR 2484836; JP 51142514; JP 52003835; JP 55062005; JP 58042686; JP 59051763; No-SR.Pub; US 2282808; US 2382242; US 3628971; WO 8601713; 5.Jnl.Ref; US 2098254; US 2198203; US 3850907; US 4011206

IC ICM A61K007-48; C09K015-34

ICS A23C015-20; A23D005-04; A23D007-06; A23L003-34; A61K007-40;

A61K035-78; C07G017-00

AB EP 201956 A UPAB: 19940907

Compsn. for application to the skin comprises a cosmetically acceptable carrier plus a water-soluble plant extract (A) which can be absorbed through the skin and lowers the peroxide level in the skin. Pref. (A) is derived from Spinacia, Trifolium, Medicago, Nicotiana, Algae and Pennicillaria, and the carrier is a hydrophilic or hydrophobic lotion or

cream.

Also new are foods contg. (A) as antioxidant for fats.

USE/ADVANTAGE - These compsns. improve the texture of the skin; protect the skin against damage by UV light (applied before or after exposure) and prevent skin tumours. Cosmetics generally contain 0.1-1wt.% antioxidant; foods contain 0.005-0.1wt.% and for pharmaceutical use (A) are administered pref. at 20-500 mg/kg. (A) are stable at ambient temps. for a long time (and for 30 mins. at 100 deg.C) and have no detectable toxicity.

Dwg.0/11

Dwg.0/11

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A07F2; B12-A07; B12-G07; D03-H01P; D08-B09A; D09-E

ABEQ DE 3685912 G UPAB: 19930922

Compsn. for application to the skin comprises a cosmetically acceptable carrier plus a water-soluble plant extract (A) which can be absorbed through the skin and lowers the peroxide level in the skin. Pref. (A) is derived from Spinacia, Trifolium, Medicago, Nicotiana, Algae and Pennicillaria, and the carrier is a hydrophilic or hydrophobic lotion or cream.

Also new are foods contg. (A) as antioxidant for fats.

USE/ADVANTAGE - These compsns. improve the texture of the skin; protect the skin against damage by UV light (applied before or after exposure) and prevent skin tumours. Cosmetics generally contain 0.1-1wt.% antioxidant; foods contain 0.005-0.1wt.% and for pharmaceutical use (A) are administered pref. at 20-500 mg/kg. (A) are stable at ambient temps. for a long time (and for 30 mins. at 100 deg.C) and have no detectable toxicity.

ABEQ US 5124167 A UPAB: 19930922

A new food compsns. comprises a food contg. fat and an antioxidant compsns., which is a water-sol. extract from plant tissues, having at least two chromatographically separable fractions which can be absorbed through the skin and which lower its peroxide level. The extd. plants include spinach, clover, alfalfa, tobacco, onion, garlic, corn. Pref. spinach.

Fractionation into orange, yellow, brown, etc. fractions is by aq. extn. on column of dextran crosslinked with epichlorohydrin of pore size 50-150 micron. Fractions including A, A1, B, C1 and C2 act synergistically.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The preservation of fat-contg. foods and drugs with better antioxidative effect and lower toxicity than butylated hydroxanisole etc.

0/11

ABEQ EP 384547 A UPAB: 19931116

Compsn. for application to the skin comprises a cosmetically acceptable carrier plus a water-soluble plant extract (A) which can be absorbed through the skin and lowers the peroxide level in the skin. Pref. (A) is derived from Spinacia, Trifolium, Medicago, Nicotiana, Algae and Pennicillaria, and the carrier is a hydrophilic or hydrophobic lotion or cream.

Also new are foods contg. (A) as antioxidant for fats.

USE/ADVANTAGE - These compsns. improve the texture of the skin; protect the skin against damage by UV light (applied before or after exposure) and prevent skin tumours. Cosmetics generally contain 0.1-1wt.% antioxidant; foods contain 0.005-0.1wt.% and for pharmaceutical use (A) are administered pref. at 20-500 mg/kg. (A) are stable at ambient temps. for a long time (and for 30 mins. at 100 deg.C) and have no detectable toxicity.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 7 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1982-74558E [36] WPIX

TI Cosmetic compsns. for hair and skin - comprises plant powder and cohesion agent.

DC D21

IN ALLEC, J; DARMONTON, P; FOURCADIER, C; GROLLIER, J; ROSENBAUM, G

PA (OREA) L'OREAL SA

CYC 11
 PI BE 892299 A 19820826 (198236)* 25p
 GB 2093696 A 19820908 (198236)
 GB 2094144 A 19820915 (198237)
 DE 3207004 A 19820916 (198238)
 DE 3207005 A 19820930 (198240)
 NL 8200788 A 19820916 (198241)
 NL 8200789 A 19820916 (198241)
 FR 2500746 A 19820903 (198243)
 FR 2500747 A 19820903 (198243)
 JP 57209208 A 19821222 (198306)
 JP 57209209 A 19821222 (198306)
 US 4459285 A 19840710 (198430) <--
 GB 2093696 B 19840830 (198435)
 GB 2094144 B 19840919 (198438)
 CA 1176174 A 19841016 (198446)
 CA 1178207 A 19841120 (198451)
 CH 650668 A 19850815 (198538)
 CH 651201 A 19850913 (198542)
 US 4569839 A 19860211 (198609)
 US 4581230 A 19860408 (198617)
 AT 8200735 A 19880115 (198808)
 US 4746510 A 19880524 (198823)
 US 4767618 A 19880830 (198837)
 IT 1150207 B 19861210 (198842)
 IT 1150208 B 19861210 (198842)
 US 4880621 A 19891114 (199004)
 US 4933177 A 19900612 (199031)
 US 33993 E 19920714 (199231) 11p A61K007-06
 ADT GB 2093696 A GB 1982-5758 19820226; GB 2094144 A GB 1982-5756 19820226; US
 4459285 A US 1982-352105 19820225; US 4569839 A US 1982-352104 19820225;
 US 4581230 A US 1986-832338 19860224; US 4746510 A US 1985-790145
 19851022; US 4767618 A US 1988-152376 19880204; US 4933177 A US
 1988-206821 19880615; US 33993 E Div ex US 1982-352105 19820225, Div ex US
 1984-603737 19840425, Div ex US 1986-832338 19860224, US 1988-152376
 19880204, US 1990-612438 19901114
 FDT US 33993 E Div ex US 4459285, Div ex US 4581230, Div ex US 4746510,
 Reissue of US 4880621
 PRAI LU 1981-83173 19810227
 IC ICM A61K007-06
 ICS A61K007-07; A61K007-48; A61K009-10; A61K009-14; A61K031-00;
 A61K035-78; A61K047-00; C11D003-38
 AB BE 892299 A UPAB: 19930915
 Cosmetic compsn. for hair and skin treatment contains in powder form at
 least 5 wt.% particles resulting from pulverising a plant and having a
 granulometry less than 125 microns (pref. less than 80 microns) and a
 cohesion agent allowing homogeneity of the powder.
 Pref. plants include e.g. blueberry, corn poppy, fenugreek and mallow
 for softening props.; couchgrass, marshmallow, juniper and elder for
 antiinflammatory properties; alchemilla and burdock for antipruniginous
 properties; burdock comfrey and agrimony for antiseptic properties; sage,
 pine, horsetail and oak for antisudoral properties; acacia, hamamelis,
 wild rose and tormentil for astringent properties; rose, passiflora,
 carrot and wild pansy for soothing properties; amica, meadow sweet, sage
 and comfrey for cicatrising properties; varec, sage, bistant and rosemary
 for tonic properties and mallow, acacia, lucern, spinach, cassis and
 anatto for dyeing properties.
 The compsn. can be used in various forms e.g. face cream, lipstick,
 powder make-up and is easy to apply.
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: D08-B01; D08-B03; D08-B09
 ABEQ US 4459285 A UPAB: 19930915
 Cosmetic compsns. consist of (A) an aq. medium contg. (B) powdered flower
 (tops) of grain size below 125, esp. below 80 microns, such as derived
 from corneal tree or dogwood, hydrangea, oleander, lilac, magnolia, sweet

orange tree, rhododendron, syringa, spiracea, tamarisk, yucca and esp. roselle and (C) sufficient cohesion agent, pref. a thickener, such as gum acaccia, agar-agar, OH-Et-cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol to ensure the homogeneity of the compsn. The compsns. contain at least 5, pref. 5-25 wt% (B) and 0.1-20 wt% (C).

The cohesion agent is pref. an emulsion consisting of 20-95 wt% water phase, 3-80 wt% oil phase and 1-20 wt% emulsifier. The compsns. also contain (a) a cationic deriv., e.g. an alkylamine acetate, a quat. halide of gluconamide, and (b) a cationic polymer, e.g. a polyamine, of mol. wt. 500-3x10 power 6.

USE - Treatment of hair and skin, having a smooth consistency and being readily applicable and removable.

ABEQ GB 2093696 B UPAB: 19930915

A composition suitable for treating the hair and/or the skin, which comprises, in an aqueous medium, pulverised flowers or flowering tops having a particle size not exceeding 125 microns, in the presence of a cohesive agent, which makes it possible to maintain the homogeneity of the composition the said agent being a thickening agent and/or an emulsion of the water-in-oil or oil-in-water type.

ABEQ GB 2094144 B UPAB: 19930915

A composition suitable for treating the hair and/or the skin, which comprises at least 5% by weight of powdered vegetable substance of a size not exceeding 125 microns, resulting directly from the pulverisation of whole roots, stems, leaves or fruits of plants, shrubs or trees, and at least one cohesive agent which makes it possible to maintain the homogeneity of the particles.

ABEQ US 4569839 A UPAB: 19930915

New cosmetic compsn. (I) for the hair and skin comprises 5-30 wt.% based on total wt. of (I) of pulverised particles of a plant with cicatrisive properties which is one of: arnica, meadowsweet, sage, black root, elder, horsetail, bistort, wild chamomile, and white lily. The particles have a geometry equal to or lower than 80 microns and a cohesion agent (II) is present in sufficient amt. to maintain the homogeneity of (I).

(II) is a solvent and/or a fatty body, and/or a thickening agent, and/or an emulsifier and/or an emulsion.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is more easily preserved and applied to skin and hair and more easily removed esp. from hair. Used for skin in the form of creams, milks, gels, make up, masks, depilatory compsns., bath prods., deodorant and antiperspirant powders and aftershave prods. Used for hair in the form of shampoos dye prods. and rinse treatment prods.

ABEQ US 4746510 A UPAB: 19930915

Cosmetic compsn. for applying to hair or skin comprises an aq. medium contg. particles of pulverised flowers or flower tops of granulometry less than 125 microns-, and a cohesion agent in amt. to maintain homogeneity of the compsn..

Cohesion agent comprises a thickening agent, a water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsion. Particles are derived from e.g. amaryllis, colombine, anemone, sweet woodruff, azalea, balsamine, begonia, bougaincillpa, camellia, campanula, star thistle, orhoneysuckle.

Thickening agent comprises e.g. gum arabic, karaya gum, gum tragacanth, guar gum, carob bean gum, etc. Water-soluble parts of mucilaginous plants comprise e.g. mullein, wild chamomile, fenugreek, marsh mallow, mallow, etc.. Particles comprise 5 wt% or more, and cohesion agent 0.1-20 wt.% each w.r.t. compsn.

ADVANTAGE - Can comprise a cream, milk, gel, make-up skin mask, depilatory, deodorent, anti-perspirant compsn. bath prod. or after-shave balm. (

ABEQ US 4767618 A UPAB: 19930915

Cosmetic compsn. for hair or skin comprises 5-30 wt.% of pulverised particles of a plant and sufficient cohesion agent to maintain the homogeneity of the compsn.

The plant has skin emollient and hair softening properties and is cornflower, fenugreek, barbary fig or linen and the the particles have a granulometry equal to or lower than 80 microns. The cohesion agent is a solvent, a fatty body, a thickening agent, an emulsifier an emulsion or a mixt. of these.

Pref. the plant is barbary fig. If softening of hair alone is reqd. then the plant used is pref. red poppy, mallow or marsh mallow.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful for skin and hair treatment and the compsns. are more stable than previous ones and are easier to apply and remove.

ABEQ US 4880621 A UPAB: 19930915

Cosmetic compsn. for applying to hair or skin, comprises an aq. medium contg. particles of pulverised flowers or flower tops and a cohesion agent in amt. to maintain homogeneity of the compsn.

Cohesion agent comprises a thickening agent or water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsion. Flower (tops) are derived from e.g. crocus, cyclomen, dahlia, field larkspur, edelweiss, etc. Thickening agent comprises e.g. gum arabic, karoya gum, gum tragacanth, guar gum, carob bean gum, tara gum, etc. Particles comprises 5 wt.% or more w.r.t. total, and cohesion agent comprises 0.1-20 wt.%.

ADVANTAGE - Can comprise a cream, milk, gel, make-up, mask for skin, depilatory, deodorant or antiperspirant compsn. bath omit word prod. or after shave balm.

ABEQ US 4933177 A UPAB: 19930915

Cosmetic compsn. for the hair and skin comprises 5-30 wt.% based on the total wt. of the compsn. of pulverised particles of a plant having astringent properties and a cohesion agent to maintain homogeneity of the compsn. The plant is acacia, witch-hazel, tormentil, dog rose or rhatany. The particles have a granulometry of up to 80 microns. The cohesion agent is a solvent, fatty body, thickening agent, emulsifier and/or emulsion.

The compsn. may also contain cosmetic adjuvants e.g. pH modifiers, perfumes, dyes or pigments, preservatives, antioxidants, sequesterants or sunscreens.

ADVANTAGE - Compsn. is easily applied and removed.

ABEQ US 33993 E UPAB: 19930915

Cosmetic compsn. for hair or skin comprises an aq. medium contg. (a) particles of ulverised flowers or flower tops of granulometry less than 125 microns and (b) cohesion agent to maintain its integrity. Cpd. (b) is a thickening agent or water-in-oil (or oil-in-water) emulsion. Particles are derived from e.g. crocus, cyclamen, dahlia, field larkspur, edelweiss, geranium, wallflower, swordlily etc. or water-soluble portions of mucilagenous plants. Amt. of (a) is 5 wt.% or more and (b) is 0.1-20 wt.% w.r.t. total compsn.

ADVANTAGE - Is easy to apply and remove and is ready to use.

0/0

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 7 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1976-31803X [17] WPIX

TI Plant extract with pharmacological activity - contg Kigelia plant juice.

DC B04

PA (OTTO-I) OTTO H P H

CYC 1

PI ZA 7404706 A 19760123 (197617)*

<--

PRAI ZA 1974-4706 19740723

IC A61K000-00

AB ZA 7404706 A UPAB: 19930901

A medicament which includes juice from plants known as Kigelia, has been prepd.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A07F; B12-A07

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 7 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1974-75784V [44] WPIX

TI Low-toxicity, cytostatic compsns. - contg. water-soluble extracts of fruits of Kigelia genus.

DC B04

PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F; (OTTO-I) OTTO H

CYC 6

PI BE 813741 A 19741016 (197444)*

NL 7405198 A 19741021 (197444)

DE 2417071 A 19741114 (197447)

<--

FR 2226186 A 19741220 (197507)
 JP 50005516 A 19750121 (197512)
 GB 1465321 A 19770223 (197708)
 PRAI CH 1973-5491 19730417
 IC A61K027-14; A61K035-78; C07G017-00
 AB BE 813741 A UPAB: 19930831

The cyostatic compsn. is prepd. by mincing fruit, especially of the genus Kigelia, then freeze-drying and extracting successively with light petroleum, ether and methanol, and the solid residue is then treated with cold water and the extract concentrated and freeze dried. The prod. has an oral LD50 in mice of >5g/kg. It is pref. administered parenterally at 5-100mg/day.

FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: B04-A07F; B12-G07

=> fil wpix

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 DERWENT WEEK FOR POLYMER INDEXING: 200111
 DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

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FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:06:37 ON 26 FEB 2001

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:07:17 ON 26 FEB 2001

E KIGELIA
 L15 7 S E3-E5
 E BIGNON
 L16 31 S E3-E9
 L17 0 S SAUSAGE TREE
 L18 3 S (CAMPSIS OR C)()RADICANS OR (CATALPA OR C)()BUNGEI OR (CHILOP
 L19 23 S (MACFADYENA OR M)() (UNGUIS CATI) OR (PANDOREA? OR P)()JASMINO
 L20 73 S CAMPSIS OR CATALPA OR CHILOPSIS OR CHITALPA OR CLYTOSTOMA? OR
 L21 6 S TRUMPET() (CREEPER OR VINE) OR (BEIJING OR MANCHURIAN)()CATALP
 L22 5 S INDIAN BEAN OR CATAWBA OR COLO ITCH OR CROSS VINE OR TRUMPET
 L23 119 S L15-L22
 E BREAST/CT
 L24 15349 S E3+NT/CT
 L25 112001 S E19+NT
 L26 11170 S E74+NT OR E86+NT
 L27 1 S L23 AND L24-L26
 E ESTROGEN/CT
 E E3+ALL
 E E2+ALL
 L28 80967 S E23+NT
 L29 15210 S E53+NT

L30 15140 S E51+NT OR E52+NT
 L31 1 S L23 AND L28-L30
 L32 326 S BREAST AUGMENT?
 E MAMMAPLASTY/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L33 2234 S E4+NT/CT
 L34 0 S L33 AND L23

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:22:13 ON 26 FEB 2001

L35 85 S L17-L22
 E KIGEL
 L36 7 S E3,E4
 E BIGNON
 L37 6 S E4-E6
 L38 0 S K() (AFRICAN? OR PINNAT?)
 E BIGNON
 L39 96 S L35-L37
 L40 25 S L39 AND A61K/IC
 L41 4 S KIGEL?() (AFRICAN? OR PINNAT?)
 L42 3 S L41 AND A61K/IC
 L43 25 S L40,L42
 L44 1 S L41 NOT L42
 L45 26 S L43,L44
 L46 6858 S CLOVER OR HOP OR (LADIE? OR LADY?) (MANTLE OR SAGE OR LIQUORI
 L47 999 S GLYCYRRHIZ? OR GLYCYRHIZ? OR (G OR GLYCYRRHIZ? OR GLYCYRHIZ?)
 L48 7679 S L46,L47
 L49 2829 S L48 AND A61K/IC
 L50 6 S L48 AND P622/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L51 7 S L48 AND (B12-G04C OR B14-D01B OR C12-G04C OR C14-D01B)/MC
 L52 6 S L48 AND (B01-A? OR C01-A?)/MC
 L53 14 S L50-L52
 L54 39 S L45,L53
 L55 34 S L54 NOT L6,L13
 SEL PN 4 30 31 L55
 L56 3 S E1-E3
 L57 7772 S L39,L48
 L58 7762 S L57 NOT L6,L13
 L59 29 S L58 AND D09-C?/MC
 L60 19 S L58 AND A61K009-70/IC
 L61 57 S L58 AND (R041 OR R043)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L62 90 S L59-L61
 L63 3 S L62 AND (D08-B OR D08-B09 OR D08-B09A OR B14-R01 OR C14-R01 O
 L64 231 S L48 AND P943/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L65 273 S L48 AND Q254/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L66 388 S L64,L65
 L67 0 S A41C/IC AND L58
 L68 2 S A41D/IC AND L58
 L69 7 S F04-C?/MC AND L58
 L70 8 S L68,L69
 L71 3 S L70 AND L62
 L72 2 S L70 AND L66
 L73 3 S L71,L72
 L74 5 S L70 NOT L56,L73
 L75 4 S L74 NOT INSECT?/TI
 L76 10 S L56,L73,L75

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:55:23 ON 26 FEB 2001

=> d all abeq tech tot 176

L76 ANSWER 1 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2000-595800 [57] WPIX
 DNC C2000-178125
 TI Cosmetic preparation for skin care contains extract of sunflower stalks

and/or extract of sequoia branches to provide the vegetable hormone auxin as active agent.

DC D21
IN COURTIN, O
PA (CLAR-N) CLARINS SA
CYC 1
PI FR 2789901 A1 20000825 (200057)* 11p A61K007-48 <--
ADT FR 2789901 A1 FR 1999-2153 19990222
PRAI FR 1999-2153 19990222
IC ICM A61K007-48
AB FR 2789901 A UPAB: 20001109

NOVELTY - Extract of sunflower stalks and extract of sequoia branches are incorporated into skin care preparations to provide the vegetable hormone auxin as active agent for improving skin tone.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Cosmetic composition for care of the skin containing two vegetable extracts which contain auxin, namely (a) extract of sunflower stalks and (b) extract of sequoia branches.

USE - As a cosmetic skin care preparation.

ADVANTAGE - The plant extract components have a beneficial effect on skin tone and good anti-wrinkle and anti-ageing action to combat the effects of aggressive agents in the environment.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: D08-B09A

TECH UPTX: 20001109

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: Preferably the sunflower extract represents 0.1-10 % and the sequoia extract represents 0.1-10 % of the total weight of the preparation. Both the extract of sunflower (*Helianthus* sp.) and the extract of sequoia (*Sequoia giganteum*) contain auxin, a plant hormone which has a beneficial effect on skin tone. The preparation may additionally contain:

(a) an extract of the fruit of the cucumber in an amount of 0.5-5 % on the total weight of the preparation to act as moisturizing agent and softener; and

(b) an extract of the fruit of the kygelia (*Kigelia africana*) in an amount of 0.1-5 % on the total weight of the preparation, which contains saponosides and flavanoids and has a beneficial effect on skin tone and firmness.

The cosmetic preparation may be in any suitable form for application to the skin, such as a gel, cream, milk, lotion, mask, etc.

L76 ANSWER 2 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 2000-550052 [51] WPIX
DNN N2000-406809 DNC C2000-164271
TI Waist liner.
DC B04 F07 P21
IN LI, H; WANG, S; WANG, Y
PA (WANG-I) WANG S
CYC 1

PI CN 1257673 A 20000628 (200051)* A41D027-26 <--
ADT CN 1257673 A CN 1998-126244 19981218
PRAI CN 1998-126244 19981218
IC ICM A41D027-26
AB CN 1257673 A UPAB: 20001016

NOVELTY - A waist pad for warming waist, magnetotherapy and pharmacotherapy is composed of infrared long-filament layer, magnetic pad inlaid with 6-10 small magnetic plates, medicinal pad containing 9 Chinese-medicinal materials including red **sage** root, acanthopanax bark, scutellaria root, sunflower, frankincense etc., electrothermal pad and sponge layer.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-A10; B11-C04; B12-M02C; F04-C05; F04-E04

L76 ANSWER 3 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1999-551226 [46] WPIX
 DNN N1999-407894 DNC C1999-160870
 TI Body waste absorbent articles containing enzyme inhibitor.
 DC A96 B07 D22 F07 P34
 IN OSBORNE, S E; ROE, D C; ROURKE, F J
 PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
 CYC 86
 PI WO 9945973 A1 19990916 (199946)* EN 72p A61L015-44
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
 OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
 W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD
 GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
 MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
 UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
 ZA 9902000 A 19991124 (200001) 69p A61F000-00
 AU 9930795 A 19990927 (200006) A61L015-44
 BR 9908565 A 20001212 (200102) A61L015-44
 EP 1061962 A1 20001227 (200102) EN A61L015-44
 R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
 ADT WO 9945973 A1 WO 1999-US5311 19990311; ZA 9902000 A ZA 1999-2000 19990311;
 AU 9930795 A AU 1999-30795 19990311; BR 9908565 A BR 1999-8565 19990311,
 WO 1999-US5311 19990311; EP 1061962 A1 EP 1999-912417 19990311, WO
 1999-US5311 19990311
 FDT AU 9930795 A Based on WO 9945973; BR 9908565 A Based on WO 9945973; EP
 1061962 A1 Based on WO 9945973
 PRAI US 1998-41266 19980312
 IC ICM A61F000-00; A61L015-44
 ICS A61K000-00; C12N000-00
 AB WO 9945973 A UPAB: 19991110
 NOVELTY - Absorbent article comprises at least a part comprising a skin
 care composition comprising an enzyme inhibitor, which is at least
 partially transferred from the article to the skin of the wearer as a
 result of normal contact, wearer motion and/or body heat.
 USE - Used for diapers, training pants, adult incontinence pads and
 briefs, and feminine hygiene products, including sanitary napkins, panty
 liners, and tampons, to prevent development of rash and irritation. The
 enzyme inhibitor is used for preventing or treating diaper dermatitis.
 ADVANTAGE - The enzyme inhibitor is automatically transferred to the
 skin during normal wear of a treated article to provide a defense against
 fecal penetration and enzyme activity at selected regions. The enzyme
 inhibitor prevents enzymatic degeneration of skin or liberation of
 chemicals irritant to tissues when the skin barrier is broken.
 Dwg.0/2
 FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A12-V03A; B04-B01C2; B04-B01C3; B04-C03; B04-D02; B04-N04; B04-N06;
 B05-A01B; B05-A03A; B05-B02C; B07-A02A; B07-A02B; B07-D05; B07-D09;
 B07-D12; B10-A07; B10-A08; B10-A17; B10-A22; B10-B01; B10-B01A;
 B10-B01B; B10-B02J; B10-B04A; B10-B04B; B10-C04E; B10-E02; B10-J02;
 B14-N17; D09-C02; D09-C03; D09-C04;
 F04-C01; F04-E04
 TECH UPTX: 19991110
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Components: The enzyme
 inhibitor includes protease, lipase, urease, amylase or elastase inhibitor
 or bile salt inactivator, particularly soybean or other plant derived or
 pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, Bowman-Birk inhibitor, ovomucoid,
 chymostatin, aprotinin, leupeptin or bestatin or pepstatin or their
 analogs, antipain, antithrombin III, hirudin, cystatin,
 alpha2-macroglobulin, alpha1-antitrypsin, L-1-chloro-3-(4-tosylamido)-7-
 amino-2-heptanone, L-1-chloro-3-(4-tosylamido)- 4-phenyl-2-butanone,
 tranexamic, **glycyrrhizic** or 18beta-glycyrrhetinic acids or their
 salts, stearyl glycyrrhetinate, colloidal oat extracts, elhibin,
 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride HCl, quercitin or phytic acid,
 EDTA, hexamidine, pentamidine, benzamidine, p-aminobenzamidine,
 guanidinobenzoic acid or alkylhydroxamic acids or their salts,

phosphoramidates or their derivatives, water soluble metal salts e.g. zinc salts of saturated and unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, glyceryl triesters, e.g. triacetin, block copolymers of propylene and ethylene oxides, chlorhexidine, cholestyramine, acarbose, voglibose, miglitol, emiglitate, camiglibose, pradimicin Q, salbostatin, tendamistat, trestatins, inhibitors derived from plants, especially from cereal grains, beans and seaweed, lipstatin and tetrahydrolipstatin, valilactone, esterastin, ebelactones A and B and/or 1,6-di(O-carbamoylcyclohexanone oxime)hexane.

The enzyme inhibitor has an IC50 of not more than 0.5 mM.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred composition: The skin care composition is solid or semi-solid at 20degreesC and contains 0.001-50 enzyme inhibitor, 5-95% emollient having plastic or fluid consistency at 20degreesC and 5-95% agent immobilizing the emollient and having a melting point of at least 35degreesC. The composition is spread on a wearer contacting surface, preferably the topsheet. The composition also comprises petroleum based emollients, fatty acid ester type emollients, alkyl ethoxylate type emollients, fatty alcohol type emollients, polysiloxane type emollients, sucrose ester fatty acids, polyethylene glycol or its derivatives, sorbitol or its derivatives, trihydroxystearin or its derivatives, petrolatum, humectants, dimethicone, propylene glycol or its derivatives, glycerine or its derivatives, triethylene glycol or its derivatives, spermaceti or other waxes, fatty acids, fatty alcohol ethers, propoxylated fatty alcohols, fatty esters of polyhydroxy alcohols, lanolin or kaolin or their derivatives, allantoin, aluminium hydroxide gel, calamine, cocoa butter, cod or shark liver oil, mineral oil, talc, topical starch, zinc acetate, carbonate or oxide, live yeast cell derivatives, aldioxa, aluminium acetate, microporous cellulose, cholecalciferol, colloidal oatmeal, cysteine HCl, dexpantenol, Peruvian balsam oil, protein hydrolysates, racemic methionine, sodium bicarbonate and/or vitamins A, D3, E, B5, and E acetate.

The skin care composition is applied to the topsheet so that one or more regions of the topsheet are not treated with the composition. Preferably the composition is applied to the topsheet in the form of stripes separated by stripes having no composition.

At least 0.0016 (preferably 0.0078) mg/cm2 of the skin care composition is transferred to the skin during use of the article treated with the composition.

L76 ANSWER 4 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1998-343905 [30] WPIX

DNC C1998-106439

TI Antiatopic fibre structure - comprises **glycyrrhizinic** and glycyrrretinic acid compound.

DC A96 B03 B05 B07 D22 F06

PA (TORA) TORAY IND INC

CYC 1

PI JP 10131043 A 19980519 (199830)* 5p D06M013-203

ADT JP 10131043 A JP 1996-288115 19961030

PRAI JP 1996-288115 19961030

IC ICM D06M013-203

ICS A61K031-19; A61K031-70; D06M015-19; D06M023-12

ICA A61K009-50; A61K009-70

AB JP 10131043 A UPAB: 19980730

A chemical contg. at least one component comprises **glycyrrhizinic** acid cpd. and a glycyrrretinic acid cpd. which is stuck to at least the fibre surface.

USE - An antiatopic fibre structure finds its applications in a fibre, thread, nonwoven fabric, mat, knitted fabric, woven fabric, or net-like material.

ADVANTAGE - The antiatopic fibre structure exerts an antiallergic action and antiatopic action. The result yields a fibre product having superior inhibition with respect to atopic dermatitis and other allergic dermatitis.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A11-C04B2; A12-S05K; A12-V03; B04-C03A; B04-C03B; B04-C03C; B05-C05;
B05-C06; B10-A07; B14-G02A; B14-N17C; **D09-C04B**; F03-C;
F04-C; F04-E04

L76 ANSWER 5 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1998-019111 [03] WPIX

DNN N1998-014546 DNC C1998-007191

TI Health-care vest for treatment of chronic bronchitis and asthma.

DC B04 P21 P34

IN LIANG, J

PA (LIAN-I) LIANG J

CYC 1

PI CN 1133742 A 19961023 (199803)*

A61M037-00

ADT CN 1133742 A CN 1995-110720 19950418

PRAI CN 1995-110720 19950418

IC ICM A61M037-00

ICS **A41D001-04**; A61K035-78

AB CN 1133742 A UPAB: 19980119

Health-care medicated vest comprises an external cover and padding. A medicinal powder made of 8 Chinese-medicinal materials such as **liquorice** root, ephedra, schisandra fruit, pilose asiabell root and platycodon root is spread in cotton at the front and back of the padding.

USE - The vest is used for improving immunity and treating chronic bronchitis and asthma.

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A10F; B11-C04; B14-K01A; B14-K01D

L76 ANSWER 6 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1997-159416 [15] WPIX

DNN N1997-131657 DNC C1997-050856

TI Disposable articles e.g. sanitary towels - comprise **glycyrrhizic** acid based substance at least in surface portion and come in contact with skin, with little or no irritation.

DC A96 D22 E13 F07 P32

PA (DAIO-N) DAIO SEISHI KK

CYC 1

PI JP 09028730 A 19970204 (199715)*

3p

A61F013-15

ADT JP 09028730 A JP 1995-181947 19950718

PRAI JP 1995-181947 19950718

IC ICM A61F013-15

AB JP 09028730 A UPAB: 19970410

Disposable articles contain a **glycyrrhizic** acid type substance at least in the surface portion coming in contact with the skin.

USE - used as disposable paper sanitary towels, wet tissues and wet towels.

ADVANTAGE - The articles have little or no skin irritation and mitigate inflammation of the skin.

Dwg.0/2

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V03A; D09-A01C; **D09-C**; E07-A02H; **F04-C01**;
F04-E04; F05-A07

L76 ANSWER 7 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1995-321053 [42] WPIX

DNN N1995-241576 DNC C1995-142699

TI Men's shorts contain bag holding Chinese medicines.

DC B07 F07 P34

IN CHENG, H

PA (CHEN-I) CHENG H

CYC 1

PI CN 1093935 A 19941026 (199542)*

A61M037-00

ADT CN 1093935 A CN 1993-110613 19930311

PRAI CN 1993-110613 19930311

IC ICM A61M037-00

ICS A61K035-78

AB CN 1093935 A UPAB: 19951026

Men's shorts are composed of shorts with medicinal bag and medicinal silastic sheet made of 18 Chinese-medicinal herbs such as red **sage** root, Chuan-Xiong rhizome, red peony root, peach kernel, etc. and silastic.

USE - The medicinal silastic sheet is put in the bag of shorts to cure prostatic diseases and sexual function involution.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A09; B04-A10; B11-C04; B14-N07; **F04-C01**; F04-E04

L76 ANSWER 8 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1986-139151 [22] WPIX

DNC C1986-059482

TI Cosmetic compsn. contg. homeopathically diluted hormone - namely folliculine and/or progesterone, for fighting cellulite, strengthening tissues and slimming.

DC B01 B04 D21.

IN VILANO, G

PA (VILL-I) VILLANO G

CYC 1

PI FR 2571616 A 19860418 (198622)* 2p <--

ADT FR 2571616 A FR 1984-15797 19841011

PRAI FR 1984-15797 19841011

IC A61K007-48

AB FR 2571616 A UPAB: 19930922

A cosmetic prepn. for fighting cellulite, strengthening tissues and rendering the treated zones thinner, contains a homeopathically diluted hormone, namely Folliculine and/or Progesterone in homeopathic dilution.

The prepn. also contains vegetable extracts : Fucus, ivy, horsetail or alchemilla. The prepn. contains a suitable vehicle so that it is in the form of a liquid, gel or cream.

USE/ADVANTAGE - As a skin care prepn. The components of the prepn. are known, nontoxic and can be used in amts. required to achieve the desired effects.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B01-A01; B01-C04; B04-A07F2; B12-A07; B12-L02; D08-B09A

L76 ANSWER 9 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1986-132788 [21] WPIX

DNC C1986-056876

TI Creams for treatment of cellulitis - contg. plant extract having oestrogenic properties.

DC B04 D21

PA (CHIC-I) CHICOURI M J

CYC 1

PI FR 2571256 A 19860411 (198621)* 4p <--

ADT FR 2571256 A FR 1984-11505 19840720

PRAI FR 1972-39351 19721107; FR 1984-11505 19840720

IC A61K035-78

AB FR 2571256 A UPAB: 19930922

A cream for the treatment of cellulitis conforms to claim 1 of the main patent, FR72-39351, but contains an extract of a plant having oestrogenic properties.

Suitable plant materials having oestrogenic properties include extracts of female hop flowers, white willow female catkins, apricot seeds, pomegranate seeds, olive leaves, licorice roots, lucerne and cotton seeds. The extracts are obtained by soaking the vegetable material in aqueous alcohol to give a solution that may be added to the cream in homeopathic amounts.

0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: B04-A07F2; B12-D07; B12-G04C; B12-M02B; D08-B09A

L76 ANSWER 10 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1984-000608 [01] WPIX
 DNN N1984-000137 DNC C1984-000071
 TI Throwaway hygienic shoe insole - made of natural ingredients with
Salvia officinalis etc. herb additives.
 DC F07 P22
 PA (PETE-I) PETERS A A
 CYC 1
 PI DE 3215526 A 19831222 (198401)* 8p
 ADT DE 3215526 A DE 1982-3215526 19820426
 PRAI DE 1982-3215526 19820426
 IC A43B017-14
 AB DE 3215526 A UPAB: 19930925

Hygienic disposable insole for shoes is made of natural raw materials such as paper fibre material, pulp, cotton wool, fibre mat, cotton waste and other recycled materials. These are processed in one or several layers to an absorbent article of varying density and thickness in the shape of an insole. Disinfectant and/or perfumed active agents are added. Suitable additives include garden thyme, red or white **sage**, and spike lavender. An insert, made of a material impermeable to liq., can be also inserted.

The exchange of the insole after one use helps to prevent athlete's foot formation.

0/4
 FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: **F04-C05**; F05-A02B; F05-A06

=> d all abeq tech tot

L79 ANSWER 1 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2000-588600 [56] WPIX
 DNC C2000-175822
 TI Body pack composition useful for cosmetic and therapeutic purposes
 comprises powdered sea-grass and chalk.
 DC B04 D16 D21
 PA (DOET-I) DOETSCH-JUTSCH C
 CYC 1
 PI DE 20008368 U1 20000907 (200056)* 5p A61K035-78
 ADT DE 20008368 U1 DE 2000-20008368U 20000505
 PRAI DE 2000-20008368 20000505
 IC ICM A61K035-78
 AB DE 20008368 U UPAB: 20001106

NOVELTY - Body pack composition comprising powdered sea-grass (*Zostera marina*) and chalk, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Body pack composition comprising:

(a) a dry mix of 60-70% chalk, 24-30% powdered sea-grass and optionally 7-10% yeast cell residues, 1-3% salt, 1-3% dried herbs (e.g. **sage** and/or ivy) and 2-3% horse-chestnut powder; or

(b) a ready-to-use pack comprising 20-30% chalk, 8-15% powdered sea-grass, 48-69% water, 0.3-0.5% preservative and optionally 3-7% yeast cell residues, 1-2% salt, 2% dried herbs and 2% horse-chestnut powder.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The composition can be used for cosmetic and therapeutic purposes (no details given).

ADVANTAGE - The therapeutic and cosmetic properties of the individual ingredients are synergistically combined (no data given).

Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B04-A10; B04-F09; B12-M05; B14-R01; D05-C13; D08-B

L79 ANSWER 2 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2000-305278 [27] WPIX
 DNC C2000-092831
 TI New health promoting natural medicament, comprising combination of natural and herbal oils with powdered therapeutic minerals.
 DC B04
 PA (FRIE-I) FRIEDRICH A
 CYC 1
 PI DE 29922575 U1 20000427 (200027)* 3p A61K035-78
 ADT DE 29922575 U1 DE 1999-29922575 19991222
 PRAI DE 1999-29922575 19991222
 IC ICM A61K035-78
 ICS A61K033-00
 AB DE 29922575 U UPAB: 20000606

NOVELTY - A health-promoting natural medicament (I), is new and comprises a suspension of powdered minerals in a combination of natural and herbal oils, including specific essential oils.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A health-promoting natural medicament (I), is new and comprises a suspension of powdered minerals in a combination of natural and herbal oils, including specific essential oils. The minerals are selected from natural rocks, minerals, precious stones, resin and certain fossils, and are in finely powdered form (grain size below 20 μ m). The average weight ratio of minerals (as idealized weight of rock crystals) to oils is 0.1 / 1000. The powder is added using a measuring spoon corresponding to rock crystals of this weight; for different specific weights the volume added is the same, although the weight varies. The oil composition comprises, in parts weight per 100 ml of ready-for-use mineral oil, 55 parts grape-seed oil, 30 almond blossom oil and 15 thistle oil. Natural essential oils are added in drops as follows, at 18 deg. C and 700 m above normal zero (sic): 2 balm mint, 2 **sage**, 3 rose, 2 orange, 1 lemon, 2 camomile, 2 vanilla, 3 linden, 2 violet, 1 jasmine, 3 lily of the valley, 2 lavender, 1 'Konz.' (sic), 3 cabbage, 2 vetiver, 1 Litsea cubebam, 3 orchid, 2 fir, 2 spruce and 9 peach, per measuring spoon of mineral powder. About 130 (unspecified) minerals may be used, and the composition is sold as unit doses in 10 ml, 25 ml or 50 ml bottles under the name of the mineral.

ACTIVITY - General medicament.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) improves psychic and somatic well-being and generally promote health.

ADVANTAGE - The active surface area of natural healing minerals contacting the skin is maximized. The essential oils potentiate the effect of the minerals. The oil component also has a healing effect.

Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B04-A08; B04-A10; B04-B01; B04-D02; B12-M02D
 TECH UPTX: 20000606

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preparation: (I) are produced by suspending the mineral powder (obtained by crushing, milling or grinding) in the oil preparation.

L79 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2000-256138 [22] WPIX
 DNC C2000-078104
 TI Treatment of skin ailments e.g. burns, lesions, warts and ulcers, by application of film forming composition.
 DC B05
 IN BETTLE, G; CORY, W S; PETERSSON, B I
 PA (AMME-N) AMERICAN MEDICAL RES INC
 CYC 86

PI WO 2000000186 A1 20000106 (200022)* EN 46p A61K031-08
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
 OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
 W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
 GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
 LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR
 TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 AU 9950871 A 20000117 (200026) A61K031-08
 ADT WO 2000000186 A1 WO 1999-US14907 19990630; AU 9950871 A AU 1999-50871
 19990630
 FDT AU 9950871 A Based on WO 200000186
 PRAI US 1998-91234 19980630
 IC ICM A61K031-08
 ICS A61K031-045; A61K031-075; A61K031-14; A61K031-23; A61K031-40;
 A61K035-64
 AB WO 200000186 A UPAB: 20000508
 NOVELTY - A method of treating skin ailments comprises application of a
 composition capable of forming a film which bonds ionically to the skin
 and comprises an active agent, a nonionic film forming component, cationic
 surfactants soluble in the film forming component and a liquid carrier.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
 following:
 (i) a method of treating skin ailments comprising application of a
 composition comprising quaternary ammonium compounds, surfactants, fatty
 esters, fatty alcohols and optionally highly polar compounds in which the
 ratio of quaternary ammonium compounds, surfactants and optionally highly
 polar compounds to fatty esters and alcohols is 0.8-1.2; and
 (ii) a method of treating skin ailments comprising application of an
 emulsion composition comprising a fatty phase (comprising fatty acids,
 glycerides and optionally other fatty components in which the ratio of
 fatty acids to other components is 0.5 to 3.5).
 ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Vulnerary; Virucide; Antiulcer.
 USE - The method provides a topical means of treating skin ailments,
 e.g. burns, skin lesions, warts and ulcers.
 Dwg.0/1
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B04-A08; B04-B01B; B04-B01C1; B04-B01C2; B04-B04M; B05-A01B; B06-E05;
 B07-A02B; B07-D09; B09-B; B10-A22; B10-B02; B10-B02C; B10-B03B;
 B10-B04B; B10-C02; B10-C04E; B10-E04C; B10-E04D; B14-A02; B14-E08;
 B14-N17A; B14-N17B
 TECH UPTX: 20000508
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The film
 forming component comprises waxes (preferably natural or synthetic bees
 wax), propolis, a 10-26C fatty acid and a 10-26C fatty alcohol and may
 include a monoester monoglyceride. It may also comprise an adduct of a
 nitrogenous organic base (preferably triethanolamine) and a fatty acid
 (preferably stearic acid, conjugated linolenic acid, alpha-linolenic acid,
 gamma-linolenic acid, dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid, docosahexaenoic acid or
 eicosapentaenoic acid). The surfactant comprises an ammonium compound
 substituted with lower alkyl moieties and 16-22C fatty moieties,
 especially dimethyl distearyl ammonium chloride. The composition may also
 include a partitioning agent, preferably 0.1-3.0% of a nonionic
 polyethoxylated fatty ether of alcohol. The composition is a phase stable
 emulsion comprising quaternary ammonium compounds, surfactants, fatty
 esters, fatty alcohols and highly polar compounds in which the ratio of
 quaternary ammonium compounds, surfactants and optionally highly polar
 compounds to fatty esters and alcohols is 0.8-1.2. The composition may
 also be an emulsion for delivering medicinal agents to the surface of the
 skin comprising a fatty phase (comprising fatty acids and optionally
 glycerides and other fatty components in which the ratio of fatty acids to
 other components is 0.5-5.5, (preferably 2.0)) and active agents. The
 composition has a pH of 6.5-8.5, especially 7.1-7.8. The active agent
 preferably comprises 0.01-5% of an alkylglycerol, an alkoxyglycerol, a
 polyunsaturated fatty acid or oil, a fat soluble vitamin, a sulfur
 compound, a mineral, an antioxidant, an amino acid, an energy stimulator,

steroidal or glycoprotein hormones and/or other healing agents (**glycyrrhizic** acid, ribonucleic acids, aloe vera, allantoin, bioperine, berberine hydrochloride, colostrum, dexpanthenol, glucosamine salts, inisitol, phytantriol, pyrrolidine carboxylic acid, jojoba oil, symphytum officinal, polysorbate 80 or vanilla extract).

L79 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1997-466193 [43] WPIX

DNC C1997-148243

TI Skin external preparation - contains water insoluble acidic medicament having at least one carboxyl group in molecule, nonion surfactant of ether type and water soluble salt of **glycyrrhizic** acid.

DC A96 B03 B05

PA (LIOY) LION CORP

CYC 1

PI JP 09216820 A 19970819 (199743)* 8p A61K031-19

ADT JP 09216820 A JP 1996-48135 19960209

PRAI JP 1996-48135 19960209

IC ICM A61K031-19

ICS A61K009-06; A61K009-08; **A61K009-70**; A61K031-405; A61K031-60

AB JP 09216820 A UPAB: 19971030

A skin external preparation comprises containing (A) a water-insoluble acidic medicament having at least one carboxyl group in the molecule, (B) nonion surfactant of ether type having HLB value of at least 14 and (C) water-soluble salt of **glycyrrhizic** acid, adjusting to the pH 3-6, and solubilizing (A).

PREFERRED MATERIALS - (A) includes ingredients which are useful for treatment and/or care for skin diseases such as antiphlogistic and analgesic agents, anti-inflammatory agents and keratolyzing agents. The content of (A) is normally 0.01-10 wt.%, pref. 0.1-5 wt.% in the preparation. The content of (B) is normally 0.05-10 wt.%, pref. 0.1-5 wt.%. The water-soluble salt is exemplified by sodium salt, potassium salt and ammonium salt. The content of (C) is normally 0.02-2 wt.%, pref. 0.1-1 wt.%. The ratio of (B) and (C) for (A) is 1-50 times and 1-30 times, pref. 1-20 times and 1-10 times, respectively. Especially, the ratio (B)/(C) is 1/1 to 10/1, pref. 2/1 to 3/1.

USE - The skin external preparation is useful for solubilising a water-insoluble medicament without impairing its efficacy.

ADVANTAGE - The skin external preparation requires a smaller amount of the solubilizing agent, can be compounded in weak acidic conditions, and is transparent over a long term.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-A07E; B04-C03C; B12-M09; B14-C01; B14-C04; B14-N17

L79 ANSWER 5 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1994-206322 [25] WPIX

DNC C1994-094409

TI UV ray-blocking cosmetic material compsn. - based on titanium oxide, red oxide, yellow iron oxide and talc, plant extracts etc..

DC A96 D21 E17 E37

PA (TOKA-N) TOKAI SANGYO KK

CYC 1

PI JP 06145036 A 19940524 (199425)* 4p A61K007-42

ADT JP 06145036 A JP 1992-319297 19921105

PRAI JP 1992-319297 19921105

IC ICM A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-48

AB JP 06145036 A UPAB: 19940810

Oxidised titanium, red oxide, yellow colour iron oxide, black colour iron oxide and talc are completely mixed. Simmondsia chinensis seed alcohol, monooleic acid sorbitan, monooleic acid polyethylene glycol, phenoxyethanol, sensitivity element No.201, polyethylene glycol 6000, 1,3-butylene glycol and polyoxyethylenemethylglucoside (10 E.O.) are added to it and kneaded. Then brucinic acid modified alcohol (95% v/v), extract

of hederarhombica, spiraea ulmaria (Rosaceae), Clematis vitalba, phaeophyceae and Equisetum arvense L., rosemary extract, potassium glycyrrhizinate and purified water are further added and kneaded.

USE - The material has excellent uniform dispersibility when applying to skin. It also has moisturising effect. It is not easily washed away by perspiration and sea water. Excellent UV rays intercepting effect is obtained.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A05-H03; A10-E07B; A10-E08; A12-V04C; D08-B09A; D09-E; E07-A02D; E07-A02H; E10-E04H; E10-E04K; E10-E04L2; E10-E04M1; E31-P05B; E35-K02; E35-U02

L79 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1993-071022 [09] WPIX

DNC C1993-031643

TI New reusable cataplasm without skin stimulation - comprises adhesive base containing paraffin gp. hydrocarbon and/or naphthalene gp. hydrocarbon and alicyclic hydrocarbon resin, and styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer.

DC A96 B07 D22

PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 05017346 A 19930126 (199309)* 6p A61K009-70 <--

ADT JP 05017346 A JP 1991-164245 19910704

PRAI JP 1991-164245 19910704

IC ICM A61K009-70

AB JP 05017346 A UPAB: 19931119

New cataplasm comprises adhesive base which contains 80-95 wt.% of 10-30C paraffin gp. hydrocarbon and/or naphthalene gp. hydrocarbon (A) and alicyclic hydrocarbon resin (B), and 5-20 wt.% of copolymer of styrene-isoprene-styrene block (C). The wt. ratio of (A) and (B) is 2:3-3:2.

The adhesive layer preferably contains a drug. Specifically (A) are e.g. light liq. paraffin, heavy liq. paraffin, hexamethyltetracosane, hexamethyltetracosahexene and alpha-olefin oligomer; (B) are Alkon (RTM) and Quintone (RTM), whose softening point is 65-130 deg. C; and (C) are those whose liq. viscosity is 300-2000 cps. (25 wt.% toluene) and wt. ratio of styrene/rubber is 14/86-21/79. The drugs are e.g. analgesic-antipyretic drugs, e.g. salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, glycol salicylate, glycyrrhizic acid, glycyrrhetic acid, indomethacin, ketoprofen; steroid antiinflammatory agent; vasodilator; hypotensive drugs; antihistamine drugs, e.g. diphenhydramine (hydrate), chlorpheniramine maleic acid salt; and skin stimulating agent, e.g. menthol, peppermint oil, camphor, etc. The amt. of the drug in adhesive layer is less than 30 wt.%.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The cataplasm is adhesive is less stimulating to the skin without removing hair on the skin, and can be repeatedly use
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A04-B07; A04-C04; A12-V01; A12-V03A; B04-C03B; B10-J02; B12-M02C; D09-C04A

L79 ANSWER 7 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1989-161715 [22] WPIX

DNC C1989-071725

TI Fibre mouldings - comprising fibre of water-sol. binder, e.g. pullulan, containing powdery or liq. substance e.g. drink, fish or meat powder, spices, etc..

DC B05 C03 D13 D21 F07

PA (TOFU) TOA NENRYO KOGYO KK

CYC 1

PI JP 01104143 A 19890421 (198922)* 5p

ADT JP 01104143 A JP 1987-253596 19871009

PRAI JP 1987-182017 19870721; JP 1987-253596 19871009

IC A23L001-30; D01F009-00; D04H001-42

AB JP 01104143 A UPAB: 19930923

Mouldings are made of the fibre of the water sol. binder contg. powdery or liq. substance.

Specifically, as water sol. binder pullulan and erucinan can be used, pref. pullulan. Practically pullulan and powdery or liq. substance are mixed and the mixt. is dissolved in water to the aq. soln. of viscosity below 200 poise. The soln. is squeezed through spinning nozzles and formed strings are dried with hot air to moisture content below 10 w/w% favourably below 8 w/w%. The strings are made to non-woven cloth form and, if necessary, it is further pressed to sheet form.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Powdery or liq. substance includes drink such as coffee, green tea, black tea, juice, etc., fish powder, meat powder, fruit powder, vegetable powder, edible fibre, etc., healthy food, e.g. 'reishi', chlorella, spirulina, etc., spice, e.g. pepper, curry, garlic, etc., herb e.g. rosemary, thyme, **sage**, peppermint etc., sweetener such as **glycyrrhizin**, stevia, aspartame, thaumatin, monelin, etc., colourant, dye, fertiliser, medicine, cosmetic, etc. The obtd. mouldings are dissolved in water at the use or taken as it is. In the case of fertiliser and agricultural chemical, they are dissolved slowly in soil by rain water, etc.

O/O

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-A07F2; B04-B04A4; B04-C01G; B04-C02D; B10-B02J; B12-L02; B12-L09; B12-M10A; C04-A07F2; C04-B04A4; C04-C01G; C04-C02D; C10-B02J; C12-L02; C12-L09; C12-M10A; D03-H01K; D08-B10; F01-C02; F01-D10; F02-C02B1; F04-D; F04-E

L79 ANSWER 8 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1985-244150 [40] WPIX

DNN N1985-182743 DNC C1985-105760

TI Anti pruritic plaster contg. glycyrrhetic acid - or **glycyrrhizin** derivs. specified solvents and e.g. acrylic resin base.

DC A96 B05 D22 P32 P34

IN KAWASE, T; KONDOH, S; NAKAGAWA, Y; SENUMA, M

PA (YAMA) YAMANOUCHI PHARM CO LTD

CYC 6

PI EP 156565 A 19851002 (198540)* EN 30p

R: DE FR GB IT

JP 60188315 A 19850925 (198545)

US 4879118 A 19891107 (199003)

EP 156565 B 19910731 (199131)

R: DE FR GB IT

DE 3583622 G 19910905 (199137)

JP 04025927 B 19920506 (199222) 8p A61K009-70 <--

ADT EP 156565 A EP 1985-301597 19850307; JP 60188315 A JP 1984-41994 19840307; US 4879118 A US 1988-168587 19880303; JP 04025927 B JP 1984-41994 19840307

FDT JP 04025927 B Based on JP 60188315

PRAI JP 1984-41994 19840307

REP 1.Jnl.Ref; A3...8713; GB 2045618; GB 2122893; JP 59027978; No-SR.Pub; US 4307717

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS A61F013-02; A61K031-19; A61L015-03

AB EP 156565 A UPAB: 19930925

Antipruritic plaster comprises a backing having on one surface a pressure-sensitive adhesive medicament layer contg. (1) at least one of glycyrrhetic acid (or its esters) and **glycyrrhizin** (or its salts); (2) at least one solvent for (1) and (3) a base. Component (2) is benzyl alcohol, phenethyl alcohol, diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, crotamiton and/or lauric acid diethanolamide.

Component (3) is a mixt. of at least one each of plaster base (natural rubber, styrene-butadiene or styrene-isoprene-styrene copolymer elastomers); tackifying agent (petroleum resin, rosin (opt. hydrogenated), polybutene or ester gum) and a softener (polybutene, liq. paraffin, higher fatty acid ester, or asilicone or vegetable oil). Alternatively, (3) is

an acrylic resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Solns. of (1) in these solvents are compatible with the plaster base without deposition of crystals. Some of the solvents have local anaesthetic/antihistamine activity themselves. The plastics are useful for treatment of eczema dermatitis neurotica and pruritus cutanea (e.g. insect bites).

0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A03-B; A04-B03; A04-B07; A04-C04A; A08-M05; A08-P01; A12-V03A;
B04-B01B; B04-C03; B07-A02; B09-B; B10-G02; B11-C04; B12-A07;
B12-C02; B12-D06; **D09-C**

ABEQ EP 156565 B UPAB: 19930925

Antipruritic plaster comprises a backing having on one surface a pressure-sensitive adhesive medicament layer contg. (1) at least one of glycyrrhetic acid (or its esters) and **glycyrrhizin** (or its salts); (2) at least one solvent for (1) and (3) a base. Component (2) is benzyl alcohol, phenethyl alcohol, diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, crotamiton and/or lauric acid diethanolamide.

Component (3) is a mixt. of at least one each of plaster base (natural rubber, styrene-butadiene or styrene-isoprene-styrene copolymer elastomers); tackifying agent (petroleum resin, rosin (opt. hydrogenated), polybutene or ester gum) and a softener (polybutene, liq. paraffin, higher fatty acid ester, or a silicone or vegetable oil). Alternatively, (3) is an acrylic resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Solns. of (1) in these solvents are compatible with the plaster base without deposition of crystals. Some of the solvents have local anaesthetic/antihistamine activity themselves. The plastics are useful for treatment of eczema dermatitis neurotica and pruritus cutanea (e.g. insect bites).

0/0

ABEQ US 4879118 A UPAB: 19930925

Antipruritic plaster comprises a backing with a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer contg.: (1) 0.1-10 wt.% of a glycyrrhelic acid cpd. (I); (2) 1-20 wt.% of at least one solvent for dissolving the cpd. (I); and (3) a base of either (a) 75-98.5 wt.% (based on total wt. of adhesive layer) of at least one rubber cpd. adhesive plaster bone (II), at least one tackifying agent and at least one softener, or (b) 65-98.5 wt.% of an acrylic resin. The cpd. (I) is glycyrrhetic acid, glycyrrhizin or its salts, the solvent in (2) is benzyl alcohol, phenethyl alcohol, diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine or crotamiton. The rubber cpd. (II) is natural rubber, styrene-butadiene copolymer elastomer or styrene-isoprene-styrene copolymer elastomer; the tackifying agent is a petroleum resin, rosin, hydrogenated rosin, or an ester gum, and the softener is polybutene, liq. paraffin, a higher fatty acid ester, a silicon oil or a vegetable oil.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Plastic impregnated with medicament is esp. useful for treatment of eczema, dermatitis neurotica, and pruritus cutanea.

=> d all abeq tech

L83 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1999-428426 [36] WPIX

DNC C1999-126230

TI New herb composition and **herbal plaster** - useful for strengthening body's resistance to pathogens.

DC B04 D22

IN SHAN, C T

PA (SHAN-I) SHAN C T

CYC 1

PI SG 60053 A1 19990222 (199936)*

A61K035-78

ADT SG 60053 A1 SG 1997-1161 19970410

PRAI SG 1997-1161 19970410

IC ICM A61K035-78

AB SG 60053 A UPAB: 19990908

NOVELTY - A herb composition (I) is new and comprises : (1) 30-45 wt.% of at least one herb extract selected from peach kernal, southern apricot kernal, white pepper, glutinous rice and white astragalus; (2) 55-70 wt. % of at least one herb extract selected from Cassiope stellerina, safflower, Japanese honeysuckle flower, rhubarb, cow bezoar, **liquorice** powder, red **sage** root, ligusticum, Momoridca cochinchinensis, achyranthes root and astragalus root; and (3) about 0.5-4 wt. % of at least one of vinegar, acetates, raw rehmannia root and notoginseng. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) A herbal paste prepared from (I) and at least one synthetic water-soluble polymer binder (II), a naturally occurring polymer (III) and a solvent (IV); and (2) a **herbal plaster** (V) comprising 10-50% of (I).

USE - (I) is used to activate channels and collaterals, to strengthen the body's resistance to pathogens and to promote the flow of vital energy and blood. (I) is also used to treat atherosclerosis, cardiovascular thrombotic disorders, apoplexy, depression, athlete's **foot**, irregular menstruation, hypertension, keratin melanomas and paralysis.

ADVANTAGE - Unlike prior art herbal compositions, (I) does not cause side effects such as gastroenteric and hepatic damage as it is administered transdermally. This method of administration is also simple and safe.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A09D; B04-A10; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-A03; B14-A04C; B14-F02B; B14-F07; B14-J01A1; **D09-C04A**

=> fil napral

FILE 'NAPRALERT' ENTERED AT 12:55:44 ON 26 FEB 2001
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substance identification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:39:49 ON 26 FEB 2001)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'NAPRALERT' ENTERED AT 12:40:03 ON 26 FEB 2001

E KIGEL
L1 62 S E4-E9
L2 3 S CAMPSIS (L) RADICANS
L3 3 S CATALPA (L) BUNGEI
L4 5 S CHILOPSIS (L) LINEARIS
L5 0 S CHITALPA (L) TASHKENT?
L6 15 S TASHKENT?
L7 0 S TASHKENT? (L) BIGNON?
L8 0 S CLYTOSTOM? (L) CALLISTEG?
L9 1 S CLYTOSTOM?
L10 0 S JACARANDA (L) JASMIN?
L11 0 S JACARANDA (L) MIMOSIFOL
L12 13 S MACFADYEN?
L13 10 S MACFADYEN? (L) UNGUIS?
L14 2 S PANDOR? (L) JASMIN?
L15 6 S PARMENT? (L) EDULIS?
L16 1 S PODRAN? (L) RICASOL?
L17 0 S SARIT? (L) MAGNIF?
L18 63 S TECOMA? (L) STANS
L19 7 S TECOMA? (L) CAPENSIS?
L20 248 S BIGNONIACEAE (L) (CAMPSIS OR CATALPA OR CHILOP? OR CHITAL? OR
L21 56 S KIGEL? (L) BIGNONIACEAE
L22 51 S KIGEL? (L) (AFRICAN? OR PINNAT?)
L23 307 S L1-L4,L9,L13-L16,L18-L22
L24 6 S L23 AND (ESTROGEN? OR OESTROGEN?)
L25 0 S L23 (L) (ESTROGEN? OR OESTROGEN? OR PHYTOESTROGEN?)
L26 2 S L23 (L) (MAMMARY? OR BREAST?)
L27 1 S L26 (L) BREAST
L28 15 S L23 (L) (EXTERN? OR TOPICAL?)
L29 2 S L23 (L) PENAL SIZE
L30 2 S L28 AND L27,L29
L31 1 S L28 AND L24
L32 2 S L30,L31

FILE 'NAPRALERT' ENTERED AT 12:55:44 ON 26 FEB 2001

=> d bib grd tot

L32 ANSWER 1 OF 2 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 BD. TRUSTEES, U. IL.
AN 92:86329 NAPRALERT
DN T08732

TI PHARMACOPOEIA OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN VENDA

AU ARNOLD H J; GULUMIAN M

CS SCHERING AG, NICOSIA CYPRUS

SO J ETHNOPHARMACOL (1984) 12 (1) p. 35-74.

DT (Research paper)

LA ENGLISH

CHC 131656

AN 92:86329 NAPRALERT

DN T08732

TI PHARMACOPOEIA OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN VENDA

AU ARNOLD H J; GULUMIAN M

CS SCHERING AG, NICOSIA CYPRUS

SO J ETHNOPHARMACOL (1984) 12 (1) p. 35-74.

DT (Research paper)

LA ENGLISH

CHC 131656

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **BIGNONIACEAE** Genus: **KIGELIA**

Species: **AFRICANA**

Common name(s): MUVEVHA

Organism part: FRESH FRUIT

Geographic area (GT): VENDA; AFS

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **PENAL SIZE**

INCREASE

Extract type: FRUIT

Dosage Information: **EXTERNAL**; HUMAN ADULT; MALE

Comment(s): USED TO INCREASE SIZE OF PENIS. INCISIONS ARE MADE ON
PENIS AND FRUITSAP RUBBED ON THE WOUND..

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 2 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 BD. TRUSTEES, U. IL.

AN 92:5351 NAPRALERT

DN A05825

TI THE MEDICINAL AND POISONOUS PLANTS OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA. 2ND ED,
E.+S. LIVINGSTONE, LTD., LONDON

AU WATT J M; BREYER-BRANDWIJK M G

CS SOUTH AFRICAN INST MED RES, JOHANNESBURG SOUTH AFRICA

SO BOOK (1962).

DT Journal; (Ethnomedical paper)

LA ENGLISH

CHC 136808

AN 92:5351 NAPRALERT

DN A05825

TI THE MEDICINAL AND POISONOUS PLANTS OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA. 2ND ED,
E.+S. LIVINGSTONE, LTD., LONDON

AU WATT J M; BREYER-BRANDWIJK M G

CS SOUTH AFRICAN INST MED RES, JOHANNESBURG SOUTH AFRICA

SO BOOK (1962).

DT Journal; (Ethnomedical paper)

LA ENGLISH

CHC 136808

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **ACANTHACEAE** Genus: **BARLERIA** Species: **MACROSTEGIA**

Organism part: DRIED ENTIRE PLANT

Geographic area (GT): SOUTH AFRICA; AFS

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**

EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H2O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE

Comment(s): TAKEN BY TSWANA WOMEN ABOUT AT TIME OF CLIMACTERIC.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **CRUCIFERAE** Genus: **CAPSELLA** Species: **BURSA-PASTORIS**

Organism part: DRIED ENTIRE PLANT

Geographic area (GT): EUROPE; EUR

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**

EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H2O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE
Comment(s): USED FOR MENORRHAGIA.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **BIGNONIACEAE** Genus: **KIGELIA**
Species: **AETHIOPICA**
Organism part: DRIED FRUIT
Geographic area (GT): TANGANYIKA; AFE
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): APHRODISIAC ACTIVITY
Extract type: FRUIT
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; MALE
Comment(s): USED AS A SEXUAL EXCITANT.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **BIGNONIACEAE** Genus: **KIGELIA**
Species: **AETHIOPICA**
Organism part: BARK
Geographic area (GT): GHANA; AFW
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): APHRODISIAC ACTIVITY
Extract type: HOT H2O EXT
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT.
Comment(s): USED FOR RHEUMATISM.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **BIGNONIACEAE** Genus: **KIGELIA**
Species: **PINNATA**
Organism part: DRIED FRUIT
Geographic area (GT): SOUTH AFRICA; AFS
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): GALACTAGOGUE EFFECT
Extract type: PLANT
Dosage Information: **EXTERNAL**; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE
Comment(s): USED TO RUB ON **BREASTS** OF A LACTATING WOMAN IN
ORDER TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF MILK.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **ASCLEPIADACEAE** Genus: **SARCOSTEMMA** Species:
VIMINALE
Organism part: DRIED ENTIRE PLANT
Geographic area (GT): MADAGASCAR; MAD
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**
EFFECT
Extract type: TYPE EXT NOT STATED
Dosage Information: ROUTE NOT GIVEN; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE
Comment(s): USED FOR LOCAL UTERINE BLEEDING.
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**
EFFECT
Extract type: TYPE EXT NOT STATED
Dosage Information: ROUTE NOT GIVEN; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE
Comment(s): USED FOR LOCAL UTERINE BLEEDING.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **COMPOSITAE** Genus: **HAPLOCARPHA** Species: **SCAPOSA**
Organism part: DRIED ROOT
Geographic area (GT): SOUTH AFRICA; AFS
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**
EFFECT
Extract type: HOT H2O EXT
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE
Comment(s): USED BY THE SOUTHERN SOTHO AS A REMEDY FOR EXCESSIVE
MENSTRUAL BLEEDING.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **MALVACEAE** Genus: **MALVA** Species: **PARVIFLORA**
Organism part: LEAF
Geographic area (GT): SOUTH AFRICA; AFS
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**
EFFECT
Extract type: HOT H2O EXT
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE
Comment(s): INFUSION GIVEN TO COUNTERACT PROFUSE MENSTRUATION BY THE
SOUTHERN SOTHO.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: **LORANTHACEAE** Genus: **VISCUM** Species: **CAPENSE**
Organism part: ENTIRE PLANT
Geographic area (GT): SOUTH AFRICA; AFS
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**
EFFECT
Extract type: HOT H2O EXT
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE

Comment(s): USED FOR EXCESSIVE OR IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

ORGN Class: MONOCOT Family: GRAMINEAE Genus: ERAGROSTIS Species: PLANA

Organism part: ROOT

Geographic area (GT): SOUTH AFRICA; AFS

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**

EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H2O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE

Comment(s): USED AS A TREATMENT FOR PROFUSE MENSTRUATION BY THE ZULU.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: LEGUMINOSAE Genus: SESBANIA Species: SESBAN

Organism part: SEED

Geographic area (GT): INDIA; SAS

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**

EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H2O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE

Comment(s): USED FOR EXCESSIVE MENSTRUAL HEMORRHAGE.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: MENISPERMACEAE Genus: STEPHANIA Species:

ABYSSINICA

Organism part: ROOT

Geographic area (GT): CENTRAL AFRICA; AFC

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**

EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H2O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE

Comment(s): USED IN MENORRHAGIA.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: CLIFFORTIA Species: ODORATA

Organism part: ENTIRE PLANT

Geographic area (GT): SOUTH AFRICA; AFS

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): **ESTROGENIC**

EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H2O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT; FEMALE

Comment(s): USED FOR EXCESSIVE MENSES.